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E.E. COMMENTARIES ON RESULTS OF CEMA SUMMIT

Romania's Contribution

AU181045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 84 p 5

[Editorial article: "For Strengthening Cooperation in the Process of Building the New System in the Common Interest, and to the Benefit of the Cause of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] As reported, the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries was held in Moscow from 12-14 June. The meeting was attended by the party and state leaders from Bulgaria, CSSR, Cuba, GDR, Mongolia, PPR, Romania, Hungary, the USSR, and Vietnam. As the documents published at the end of the meeting stressed, the proceedings examined the most important problems of economic development and of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries, including problems of preserving peace and international economic cooperation.

In keeping with the principled and consistent position held by our country, the Romanian delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, participated in the proceedings inspired by a constructive spirit and made an active contribution to the proper progress of the proceedings and to the formulation of the documents, so that the meeting will conclude with the best possible results in keeping with the expectations of the CEMA member-countries and their peoples.

The economic summit took place in a moment of great importance, when life itself and realities have demonstrated that, despite certain negative phenomena and tendencies in the world economy, the socialist CEMA member-countries have been able -- through their own efforts and by developing cooperation -- to strengthen substantially their economic potential, to implement comprehensive social programs, and to ensure an improvement in the well-being of their peoples. This enabled these countries to considerably lessen -- in many fields -- the influence of the world economic, commercial, currency, and financial crisis, which has in effect affected all countries, and it enabled them to ensure their constant advance on the road to building the new society.

However, as the "Declaration on the Main Guidelines of Further Developing and Deepening Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Among the CEMA Member-Countries' adopted at the meeting stressed, there is still a lot of room for developing mutual cooperation, for deepening production sharing and specialization, and for developing trade with a view to making better use of the production and scientific-technological potential available in the CEMA member-countries. The mobilization of those reserves was actually the focus of the proceedings.

Practically speaking, this requires a set of actions with tangible tasks by the planning and economic bodies in each country. The aim is to thus expand mutually advantageous trade among the CEMA member-countries in excess of the trade volume envisaged in long-term agreements that are in force. At the same time, the participants in the meeting established a number of major targets in the field of cooperation, including: proceeding as soon as possible to an intensive development rate of their countries' economies and ensuring a further increase in output and social labor productivity; improving the technical level and quality of products; developing the export potential; distributing the labor force more rationally; and accelerating the process of gradually equalizing the economic development level of the CMEA member-countries.

The participants also agreed to deepen cooperation to resolve through joint efforts certain economic problems that are of major importance for the dynamic and harmonious development of their national economies, to intensify the production process and introduce the achievements of scientific-technological progress, and to ensure necessary resources, particularly as concerns fuel, energy, raw materials, foodstuffs, industrial goods, consumer goods, and modern machines and equipment.

Of great importance is the fact that the meeting agreed upon jointly drafting -- on the basis of national programs -- a comprehensive program on scientific-technological progress in the next 15-20 years to more rapidly resolve the most important problems in science and technology, and in the application -- under mutually advantageous conditions -- of the results achieved in the production process of the CEMA member-countries. This is all the more important today when the large-scale assimilation in production of the most modern achievements of human genius constitutes a decisive factor in achieving high labor productivity, in improving the quality of products, and increasing their competitiveness in the world market, so that socialism is able to fully assert itself as the main promoter of the present-day scientific-technological progress.

The meeting also attached particular importance to deepening cooperation and specialization in production, particuarly in such important branches as machine-building, and it was agreed that in that area cooperation should be of a complex nature and should mainly aim at developing key branches such as electronics, the industry of microprocessors and robots, in order to equip the economy with high quality machines and equipment that is on a par with the world technical level.

It is known that one of the most pressing problems of the world economic development is the problem of raw materials, fuel, and energy on the solution of which the very prospects of the world economic progress depend. Therefore, of great importance is the fact that the participants in the meeting agreed on a comprehensive program of actions aimed at expanding cooperation in production and mutual deliveries along with more economically using energy and raw materials by introducing new technologies, so as to meet the great requirements of implementing the development projects of the CEMA member-countries.

Another important direction of action is -- as the document adopted stresses -- deepening cooperation in agriculture and the production of foodstuffs and farm products. In this respect, the CEMA member-countries have an extensive potential and great reserves available, and proceeding precisely from this situation it is possible and necessary -- as the meeting stressed -- to develop and improve the material-technical base of agriculture and the food industry in order to constantly improve supplies and meet the people's consumption needs under most favorable conditions.

Undoubtedly these are very important targets, the implementation of which requires the use of such methods as will constantly deepen cooperation and increase its efficiency. Along this line it is very important that the meeting emphasized the importance of coordinating the development plans as a major method of organizing economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. Life itself has demonstrated in this respect the great importance of placing mutual relations on stable and longstanding bases by concluding long-term agreements and contracts as a form of cooperation within CEMA. Such agreements and contracts ensure stability, prospects for cooperation, and create conditions for each national planning body to establish its targets and cooperation possibilities in time, to work out the framework for better coordinating plans, and to ensure relations on a firm basis to increase their efficiency. At the same time it is appropriate to mention the particular attention that was paid at the meeting to improving the mechanisms of production sharing and specialization in order to resolve effectively and in good time the economic problems in each member-country, and also to strengthen the incentive of these countries in developing mutual cooperation.

One can thus state that the meeting achieved positive understandings and decisions aimed at perfecting and further developing cooperation among the CEMA member-countries. Certainly, as its statute stresses, CEMA is not a closed organization, but, on the contrary, it is open to extensive cooperation. Its member-countries stress in the very documents of the meeting that they will continue to promote cooperation with the other socialist countries, that they will expand relations with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and this will, undoubtedly, contribute to strengthening understanding among peoples, and to the cause of detente throughout the world.

Undoubtedly the decisions and measures agreed upon are of obvious importance. It is essential now to proceed -- in the spirit of the provisions and principles of cooperation established in the meeting documents -- to immediately giving concrete shape to those decisions, to implementing them through specific long-term understandings and agreements -- at a bilateral or multilateral level -- and, especially, to see that they are constantly and effectively implemented. It is imperatively necessary to immediately proceed to specific measures aimed at implementing agreements, so that the decisions made will yield positive results as soon as possible, beginning this year.

In extensively discussing the ways and means of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the participants in the meeting also examined a number of very urgent present-day international issues. The declaration "Preserving Peace and International Economic Cooperation" adopted on this occasion outlines the main conclusions on measures required to ensure normal development of political and economic international relations to strengthen the peace and progress of the whole mankind. As this document correctly shows, it is necessary to pursue the developments in the political and economic world arena with great attention, especially if one bears in mind the fact that in a world of an increasingly close interdependence those developments exert a direct influence on the implementation of the socioeconomic development programs and that, through its very nature, socialism bears great responsibility for mankind's future since its supreme goal is the concern for man and his well-being.

Indeed, as Socialist Romania has repeatedly stressed, and as the declaration itself stresses, international tension has increased considerably of late as a result of the intensified arms race, of the maintenance of old hotbeds of conflict and the emergence of new ones, of the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and as a result of the policy of strengthening and redividing spheres of influence. Reliance on force and on the escalation of the arms race hampers the settlement of basic problems of world economic development and makes it difficult to overcome the economic crisis under conditions of a marked disorganization of international trade exchanges, of intensified protectionist measures, and disrupted currency-financial relations, and especially as a result of excessively high interest rates.

These are problems to which Romania has paid and is paying great attention by constantly and consistently emphasizing that there is no more important task at this point than to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to preserve peace, and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. It is a reason for satisfaction to note that this idea is also stressed in the declaration adopted at the meeting that stressed that this is also a basic prerequisite for improving the world economic situation.

In connection with the great goal of strengthening peace, the declaration reiterates a number of major directions of action, including halting the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons on the continent, resuming negotiations to conclude appropriate agreements aimed at:

A Europe without nuclear weapons; a complete ban on experiments with such weapons; a ban on chemical weapons and on the militarization of space; the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact members and the NATO members; cutting back on those countries' military spending and using the funds thus made available for socioeconomic development purposes, including for supporting the developing countries.

This document includes ideas and goals Romania has consistently and untiringly advocated and the implementation of which would be of the most positive consequence and in keeping with the interests in peace and progress of all peoples.

Of particular importance is the call launched by the participants in the meeting to all peoples, and to heads of state and governments throughout the world to implement the recommendations made and understandings concluded in the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE, and in the final document of the Madrid Conference.

Through the measures and decisions agreed upon, through the conclusions stressed and the directions of action established, the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries goes down as an event of great importance for developing collaboration and cooperation among those countries and it goes down as an event of great significance in the international arena. One can state that the set of measures that were established at the meeting is of particular importance for developing and perfecting collaboration, cooperation, and specialization within the CEMA. Now, after the adoption of those measures, the main task is to proceed to fully applying them, and to effectively giving concrete shape to the understandings reached, so that each member-country's more rapid progress and an increase in the forces of socialism is ensured.

Undoubtedly the consistent implementation of the decisions and understandings agreed upon will contribute to raising cooperation and collaboration within CEMA to a new and higher level, to resolving, through joint efforts, the problems posed by the implementation of the comprehensive socialist and communist construction projects of the member-countries, and, at the same time, will make an important contribution to strengthening the force and prestige of socialism in the world, to asserting the cause of peace and progress, and the cause of cooperation and development of all nations on earth.

Large Step Forward

DW180659 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] It is really difficult to review the many economic events of the past week in today's 10 minutes. Nevertheless, let me try. Naturally, the results of the CEMA economic summit are the most important thing. The main directions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the CEMA members up to the 21st century were established. The last summit took place 15 years ago, in 1969. The results achieved by CEMA during these 15 years are impressive: The socialist community has doubled its industrial production; socialism has shown that it is a society of continuous economic upswing and a society in which the working people's interests rank first; social security and freedom from fear of the future are today an everyday reality in all CEMA countries. Of course, we would not have achieved the results without broad cooperation within CEMA.

Comrade Chernenko said at the end of the meeting that when CEMA was founded 35 years ago, we did not have any ready formulas for cooperation among CEMA members or for socialist integration. It is understandable that on this great historic road there have also been shortcomings and troubles that had objective as well as subjective causes. The most important thing, however, is that the vital necessity and effectiveness of our all-round economic relations have been convincingly confirmed. Dear listeners, we should keep this in mind as a basic assessment of CEMA's work.

The successful cooperation of CEMA members has also allowed them to substantially mitigate the effects of the capitalist crisis on their economies. The leading representatives of the CEMA states agreed to further develop their all-round cooperation and raise it to a qualitatively new level. Regarding the coordination of CEMA's economic policy, a large step forward was made.

The following main directions will be pursued in future cooperation: the accelerated readjustmentof the economies to intensify and improve their efficiency; the improvement of the technical level and quality of industrial products, as well as the accelerated expansion of their variety; the development of export potential; the rational distribution of production facilities; and the accelerated adjustment of development levels of the CEMA members, particularly Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia.

The participants in the meeting proceeded from the fact that the coordination of national economic plans constitutes the main instrument for coordinating their economic policy. This coordination has to establish the main directions of specialization by the individual CEMA members within the scope of international socialist division of labor. Measures are being taken to ensure that the plan coordination of CEMA countries will be completed prior to the beginning of the plan period so that it can be the basis for drawing up their national plans.

Dear listeners, a very important direction of future CEMA cooperation is the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. It was decided to prepare a complex program of scientific-technological cooperation for the next 15-20 years with the aim of solving the most important tasks of science and technology as soon as possible. In this respect, the development of electronics, microprocessors, and robots has been given special importance.

Dear listeners, fuel and energy supplies have become a decisive problem in the world economy -- a problem that has confronted many countries with the most difficult tasks, particularly in connection with their future energy supplies. The participants in the Moscow meeting were of the view that the mobilization of their own resources and the deepening of mutual cooperation will allow the raw material, fuel, and energy problems of all CEMA members to be solved. To this end, priority is being given to the development of nuclear energy. The member-countries are drafting programs to build nuclear power plants and nuclear heating plants by the year 2,000.

These, dear listeners, are some initial remarks on the results of the CEMA meeting. The resolutions are of great significance for the development of the CEMA countries' economies. The unity and cohesion of the socialist community have been strengthened as a result of the Moscow deliberations. The Moscow resolutions have strengthened the forces of socialism. CEMA members are looking forward to and advancing bravely toward the 21st century.

Dear listeners, in addition to resolutions directly concerning CEMA members, the declaration adopted in Moscow on safeguarding peace and international economic cooperations is of utmost importance. The participants in the Moscow deliberations emphasize socialism's great responsibility for mankind's future. At the end of the meeting, Comrade Chernenko said that the conditions we have proposed for peaceful coexistence are sincere. Socialism does not need war; it is in a position to prove its advantages in peaceful competition. For us this truth is the starting point of our policy and of every argument in the ideological conflict, he said.

The declaration also analyzes the unsatisfactory state of international trade as a result of blockades and embargoes by the United States. Such a course against the socialist countries is hopeless. This is shown by historical experience, and it is all the more hopeless today since the economic forces of the socialist camp have grown. They are in a position to withstand any pressure from the imperialist. The declaration states that socialism is able to resolve the most complicated national and international problems. Dear listeners, I might add here that this also makes it very clear how important the improvement of our economic efficiency and the strengthening of the GDR are.

The declaration contains a real action program for the recovery of international economic relations and for the creation of a just world economic order. In this way socialism again shows that it is the natural ally of all those who are struggling against any type of exploitation in international economic relations. The highest representatives of the states represented in Moscow appeal to all peoples and governments to undertake active efforts to develop international cooperation.

Dear listeners, these constructive proposals differ very much from the statements by the economic summit of the seven most important capitalist states, which was held in London several days earlier. In London no serious resolutions on the improvement of the extremely unsatisfactory international economic relations were adopted. It is up to the world public to judge which side proposes reasonable solutions to the great international problems.

New Stage of Cooperation

LD180954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0159 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND sees the economic consultations of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level in Moscow as the start of a new stage of "cooperation for the benefit of the peoples and peace." In its Monday edition the paper writes: "The meeting of the leading public figures of socialist fraternal states established milestones for the further successful development of our community. They exercise lasting influence on international events because they are aimed at one main objective -- the benefit of the peoples and peace.

"The 3-day economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, which took place last week in the Soviet capital, were held in this tradition. The same aim was served by the important meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council."

The paper points out that the course and outcome of the summit meeting met with broad attention and agreement world-wide. It states: "The meeting ushered in a new stage in economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA member-states. The decisions made in Moscow will promote the further successful progress of socialism, raise its appeal, and bring about progress in safeguarding peace."

In this sense, at their meeting Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker stressed that the peace initiatives of socialism are "real alternatives to the militarist course of the United States and NATO."

In the adopted documents the socialist community of states showed "all peoples and governments of the world constructive ways of halting the arms race, banning the danger of a nuclear catastrophe brought about by imperialism and of returning to a policy of detente."

The participants at the Moscow meeting stated with deep concern that international tensions have increased considerably. The reason for this is "the course of confrontation of aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, and its attempts to achieve new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in several West European NATO states. The already tense situation has been further aggravated and a new, particularly dangerous stage in the nuclear arms race on our continent has been introduced.

"In their bilateral talk the party and state leaders of the USSR and the GDR earnestly pointed out that the FRG was turning itself into a launching pad for U.S. offensive nuclear weapons as a result of the stationing of missiles on its territory.

"All this underlines the necessity of doing now, more than previously, everything possible to reverse the international situation and to give mankind a chance for a peaceful future. The strongest force in this struggle is the socialist states, which was shown repeatedly in Moscow." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states.

It continues: "On behalf of their peoples the participants in the summit meeting strongly demanded a halt to the stationing of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. If a reduction in the U.S. missiles already stationed is made our socialist fraternal states will take steps at the same time to revoke the countermeasures they have introduced. Thus, the complete freeing of Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, can be achieved."

The paper underlined the renewal of the proposal to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the reaffirmation of peaceful relations.

"There was no sign of such constructive proposals aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace at the London summit meeting of leading capitalist industrialized countries. On the contrary, an attempt was made merely to mask Washington's adventurist ideology of a 'crusade against communism' with high-sounding words about 'democratic values' and to transfer it to the sphere of international relations," In this it was noticeable that, "despite massive pressure, at the London meeting of the 'Seven' the United States did not succeed in imposing all its concepts on its partners."

It adds: "The party and state leaders of the CEMA countries directed an appeal to all peoples and leaders to make an effort to develop international economic cooperation. They proposed a program of action aimed at guaranteeing economic security and at establishing trust in this extremely important area of international relations. In this connection the participants in the Moscow meeting also renewed their readiness to conclude a corresponding agreement between CEMA and the EEC."

The Moscow summit meeting strengthened a significant truth: "Based on growing economic and scientific potential, on the advantage of socialism and a planned economy, on unity and cohesion, our community and socialism are in a position to successfully solve the most complex national and international problems to the benefit of the peoples, in the service of peace," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states.

New Position in World Economy

AU181230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 84 pp 1, 7

[Krzysztof Krauss, Jerzy Wisniwoski dispatch from Moscow: "Facing Future Problems Together"]

[Text] The importance of the summit session of CEMA member-countries, which began yesterday, consists in the fact that, in contrast to regular CEMA sessions, summit sessions are held when significant decisions are to be made. A previous summit session was held in 1969 and was preceded by the work to formulate a comprehensive program for socialist integration, which was adopted in 1971 and which signified a transition from relatively simple forms of trade to developed forms of trade and to the international division of labor of socialist countries.

The importance of the present summit session also consists in the fact that during the time that has passed since the previous decisions, the socialist community has won a qualitatively new position in the world economy. Whereas the Common Market countries' national incomes increased 3.3 times in 1950-82, the national incomes of the CEMA countries increased 8.3 times. The figures for increases in industrial and farm production are 3.7 and 13.2 times and 2 and 2.5 times, respectively.

The socialist community countries, which have increased their mutual trade about 30 times since CEMA was set up and which are now able to meet by themselves about 68 percent of their needs for imported machines and equipment, 61 percent of their needs for imported fuels and raw and other materials, 46 percent of their needs for imported food, and 61 percent of their needs for industrial consumer goods, are now not only an important factor in the present world economy, but a factor of increasing importance as well.

The socialist community countries continue to consistently believe that the world needs the development of extensive international economic cooperation and of cooperation among countries with different systems.

Political observers in Moscow have noted that under the conditions created by the aggressive policy of the imperialist states and in a situation in which they continue to resort to various "restrictions," "sanctions," and discriminatory actions, it is necessary to view the problems of our integrationary links and their further intensification from the angle of consolidating the economic security of the individual CEMA countries and the socialist community as a whole. This concerns such issues as speeding up scientific-technological progress in order to achieve technological independence and to accelerate the CEMA countries' progress in solving the problems of fuels, materials, food, and so on.

Aside from those problems, which are connected with strengthening the economic security of the socialist countries, there are problems connected with the continuation of the processes that promote effective management and help replace the traditional methods of development by new methods which involve intensified exploitation of the possessed resources.

The implementation of the 1985 plans is coming to an end, and plans for the coming 5-year period are being drawn up. These plans must be based in many respects on long-term forecasts and programs extending right up to the nineties and even to the beginning of the next century. At this stage of development many problems cannot be solved by a single country alone.

It is necessary to intensify and enrich the forms of the socialist countries' mutual cooperation and to better adjust these forms to the present expectations and requirements. It is also necessary to examine whether it is possible to coordinate more fully the trade among the CEMA countries and its development, as well as these countries' economic policy.

Those are very complicated problems, which must be tackled right now. The present CEMA summit session in Moscow is meant to successfully solve them.

Open to Contacts

LD181222 Prague CTK in English 1033 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 18 (CTK) -- Plans of the socialist countries are closely linked with peace and therefore the CMEA member states have logically reiterated their decision to consistently strive for peace in the world and thus also for an improvement in international economic relations, ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY noted today.

The paper, writing editorially on last week's conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states in Moscow, stressed that the summit became another important step towards strengthening and developing cooperation between the CMEA member states and at the same time an important impulse to peaceful international development. This is why the CMEA states called for a restructuring of international economic relations in which all countries could take part on the basis of equality and mutual cooperation.

The youth daily MLADA FRONTA emphasized the great number of impulses and decisions provided by the summit. It paid attention to the joint program of construction of nuclear power stations and heating plants by the year 2000, which is particularly important for Czechoslovakia as one of the manufacturers of equipment for these projects.

In all its impulses, intentions and decisions the CMEA does not shut itself within its borders but is open to contacts both with other socialist countries which are not CMEA members but also with developing and advanced capitalist states of the world. A necessary precondition in this is an improvement in the present tense international situation. The Moscow summit clearly indicated that a turn towards peace and cooperation will always find active support in the CMEA states, the daily wrote.

MEETING FAVORS UNESCO ROLE IN ENSURING PEACE

LD152253 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- As reported the 22nd coordination session of the UNESCO committees of the socialist countries concluded with the signing of a closing document in Budapest Friday. The week long session -- held in the HSWP CC's Institute for Social Sciences -- was attended by UNESCO committee chairmen and secretary generals of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Mozambique and Socialist Ethiopia were present as observers.

A communique issued on the conference runs that participants discussed the role and place of UNESCO in the present tense international situation and the proposals of the socialist countries on the 1986-87 programmes and budget of UNESCO. The delegates unanimously stressed that UNESCO programmes should efficiently promote the steady development of international cooperation in education, science, culture and information and the solution of the most pressing present problems. The participants stated with deep concern that the present dangerous situation is a result of the power and hegemonist policy of the United States, which is forcing on the world an arms race which carries a danger of a nuclear conflict. The socialist countries took a stand against imperialist aggression and wish to prevent nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race, protect human civilization and provide the right for life by means of the policy of constructive international cooperation.

The participants expressed their conviction that the U.S. statement on its withdrawal from UNESCO at the end of the year is another sign of the policy of bribery and pressure, damages the United Nations Organization and its specialized agencies, and violates the principle of universality and the valid and generally accepted norms of international cooperation. The anti-UNESCO actions of the White House are against the interest of the developing countries - the majority of the world's population. In a statement, approved on this matter, the participants sharply condemned the decision of the U.S. Administration and expressed firm support of UNESCO, which is an effective forum of international cooperation, the protection of peace and the strengthening of friendship and understanding of all nations. The participants were convinced that the steady implementation of the 2nd mid-term plan of UNESCO in 1984-1989 is the sole way of achieving targets.

The session went on in a constructive and friendly atmosphere and was imbued with the common will of the participants to assist UNESCO in order to continue its active contribution to the cause of peace, progress and the better future of mankind.

The 22nd coordination session of the socialist countries' UNESCO committees approved the document. The participants expressed solidarity with the UNESCO Committee of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan people, and firmly condemned the policy of intervention of the U.S. Administration. Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of peace-loving peoples from fascism the participants appealed to the UNESCO committees of the world asking them to celebrate the anniversary in accordance with its merits and expressed the conviction that they will do everything in order to maintain UNESCO as an efficient international forum which serves the strengthening of the cause of peace and the cooperation of peoples. Finally the participants signed a document of proposals on the preparations for the 1986-1987 programme and budget of UNESCO.

CIVIL AVIATION MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU181741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The 18th session of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the area of civil aviation was held in Bucharest. The session was attended by delegations of the CEMA member-states and of the SFRY. The commission examined aspects of cooperation in the development of civil aviation, ways of increasing its efficiency and of servicing passenger and goods international flights, and the current stage of implementation of actions envisaged in the special long-term cooperation program concerning the development of transportation links among the CEMA member-states.

Special attention was paid to studies of the experience gained in the rational and economical utilization of fuel and energy resources, in providing aviation services for agriculture, and in flight safety.

The commission also examined measures taken to further improve cooperation in the exploitation, commercialization, and financing of air transport among the airlines of the CEMA member-states. Appropriate measures were adopted on the questions discussed.

BRIEFS

S&T MEETING IN CSSR -- A session of the CEMA Council of Plenipotentiaries, devoted to multilateral scientific-technological cooperation in services for the population, began in Ceske Budejovice on 28 May. On the agenda is the report on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the previous session, the change of the content of the agreement on multilateral scientific-technological cooperation, and issues concerning the cooperatio of the CEMA countries in training and improving the qualifications of scientific and technical cadres. The session also is paying attention to methods and ways of mutual exchange and gathering of information data. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 84 p 2 AU]

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE MAY HELP RESUME DETENTE

AU151017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0947 GMT 15 Jun 84

["SCINTEIA on the Need To Build Confidence and Enhance Security" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- An extensive article in SCINTEIA of June 15 surveys Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and proposals on confidence and security building in Europe and worldwide and stresses that in order to check the dangerous course of events in Europe and throughout the world "the arms race should be stopped in the continent, and real disarmament, nuclear and conventional, should be achieved". Of utmost importance is to take action to halt the deployment of other medium-range missiles, to resume talks so as to reach an accord on the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place.

At the same time, our country holds the view that the collateral measures, discussed now at the conference, are very important for the elimination of distrust, tension and confrontation, for a policy centered on dialogue and negotiations. To this end, Romania advanced a package of proposals on developing the measures in the Helsinki Final Act, especially those on previous notice on wide-scope troop and weapon moves, military maneuvers, diminution of military activities affecting confidence and security of states, such as military activities in the proximity of other states' national borders and other hot zones of the continent, a system of information, communication and consultation among states, reinforcement of states' pledge not to resort to the threat and use of force in mutual relations. All these measures are aimed at lessening tension among states, dispelling suspicions and avoiding deterioration, at setting in a climate of calm and collaboration, at preventing an alert of armed forces which could result in incidents and even conflicts with unfathomable consequences, given the present technological standards.

At this time of high tension, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, are of the opinion that the current Stockholm conference and the concerted efforts of the particpating states may contribute to checking the actual course towards confrontation, to resuming and consolidating the detente process. The proposals tabled at the conference and now under discussion offer a basis for agreeing on and negotiating efficient and comprehensive confidence and security measures. For this, political will should prevail, delays and deadlocks avoided and real and constructive talks started.

Profoundly cherishing the cause of European security, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterate the firm resolve to make their contribution to this crucial action to build confidence and security in the continent, to provide conditions to pass to effective measures of military disengagement and disarmament to build a nuclear-free Europe, a united Europe of peace and collaboration.

ROGERS' STRATEGY FOR ARMED CONFLICT IN EUROPE

AU131741 Prague PRACE in Czech 9 Jun 84 p 6

[Article by Lieutenant General Vasil Pavlic: "Europe, the Main U.S. Battlefield"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, ONE CAN FIND FEW REASONS FOR OPTIMISM; AND IT IS SCARCELY TO BE EXPECTED THAT THIS SITUATION WILL SOON CHANGE.

RECENTLY, THE LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION SUBMITTED A NUMBER OF POLITICAL INITIATIVES, WITH THE AIM OF EASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND ACHIEVING A MILITARY EQUILIBRIUM AT A LOWER LEVEL THROUGH SPECIFIC STEPS IN THE SPHERE OF STRENGTHENING TRUST BETWEEN STATES AND OF DISARMAMENT; BUT THEY HAVE NOT ENCOUNTERED A SUFFICIENT ECHO ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS NATO ALLIES. EVEN THOUGH THE PRESENT U.S. ADMINISTRATION AND SOME OF THE LEADING FIGURES AMONG ITS MAIN ALLIES HAVE SOMEWHAT TONED DOWN THEIR PUBLIC STATEMENTS, AND ARE EVEN CALLING FOR A DIALOGUE WHICH WOULD LEAD TOWARD ALLEVIATING THE DANGER OF A DIRECT CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE BLOCS, THEIR CONCRETE ACTS NEVERTHELESS SPEAK A DIFFERENT LANGUAGE.

The military budgets of the NATO states continue to grow at a rate which far surpasses the extent of inflation. THESE EFFORTS IN THE MILITARY SPHERE ARE ACCOMPANIED BY ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON THE STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND BY AN UNBRIDLED CAMPAIGN IN THE SPHERE OF IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION. WE THUS HAVE HERE AN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST REAL SOCIALISM, AS WELL AS AGAINST THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAT HAVE TAKEN THE PATH OF NONCAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT.

IN THIS STRUGGLE, THE LEADING U.S. AND NATO CIRCLES DEVOTE THEIR MAIN ATTENTION TO EUROPE. From the military viewpoint they regard it as the main area of a possible confrontation; and in this connection they have concentrated in Western Europe the main forces of their armies, which go beyond the limit of one million. The largest part of both equipment and technology is also deployed in this area, and is being systematically modernized.

THE ADOPTION OF SPECIFIC POLITICAL COMMITMENTS INTHE DISARMAMENT SPHERE IS BEING AVOIDED BY BOTH THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION AND BY ITS ALLIES. For this reason the disarmament negotiations in Geneva and Vienna are being procrastinated; they have not yielded any concrete results during all the years of their existence. As the pretext for their destructive course, the negotiators of the states mentioned here use the problems of control, which would essentially mean legalized espionage and which would go far beyond the essence of the adopted commitments in the sphere in question.

But the attention devoted to Europe is far from merely strategic. It also has its dynamic elements, which document the eminent U.S. interest in this area. Behind all this are certain hopes which count on limiting a possible conflict to Europe, thus saving U.S. territory from the consequences of war. However, in the current situation this opinion is quite unrealistic, as unrealistic as the theory of a limited nuclear war, which would necessarily develop into a global conflict.

DESPITE THIS, LEADING NATO CIRCLES ARE CURRENTLY APPRAISING NEW OPERATIONAL-STRATEGIC CONCEPTS OF CONDUCTING AN ARMED CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

For quite some time the NATO leadership has been appraising the expediency and feasibility of a coalitionist military strategy of "flexible response" in the current military-strategic situation. The decisive role in this process is played by General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, and by the command of the FRG's Armed Forces.

ON THE BASIS OF AN AMERICAN STUDY ON NEW METHODS OF PLANNING AND CONDUCTING OPERATIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE, GENERAL ROGERS HAS WORKED OUT A NEW OPERATIONAL-STRATEGIC CONCEPT OF CONDUCTING AN ARMED CONFLICT IN EUROPE WITH THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS. THE NATO COMMAND HAS APPROVED THIS CONCEPT, WHICH HAS BECOME THE BASIC DIRECTIVE FOR TRAINING THE NATO STATES' ARMED FORCES UP TO THE NINETIES.

However, the realization of this directive demands a substantial strengthening of NATO's conventional forces and the enhancement of their attack capabilities.

The structural reorganization and modernization of these forces is meant to establish the conditions for successfully conducting operations in a conventional war, and also delay the transition to the use of nuclear arms. For this very reason the United States is granting maximum support to General Rogers; this suits its military-economic interests in preventing retaliatory strikes against facilities on its own territory.

AN UNAMBIGUOUS ANSWER TO THESE ILLUSIONS WAS GIVEN BY USSR MARSHAL OGARKOV, COMMANDER OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE USSR'S ARMED FORCES, who declared in one of his public appearances: "On no account is it possible to achieve the ability to carry out a so-called 'disarming strike.' In the present situation, when both sides have such large reserves of nuclear arms which are deployed on bases on land, at sea, and in the air, and when they have widely ramified warning and command systems which are doubled many times over, this is out of the question. In all instances, an inevitable retaliation would follow. Only adventurers and suicides can rely on a 'disarming nuclear strike' or a 'preemptive nuclear strike.'"

General Rogers bases his concept on the thought that the efficiency of newly developed conventional arms on the battlefield is almost equal to the destructive force of lower-caliber nuclear weapons, and that their increased range will lead to an increased territorial depth of war operations. THIS SHOULD ESTABLISH CONDITIONS FOR TRANSFERRING THE WAR ACTIVITY, ABOVE ALL, TO THE TERRITORIES OF THE GDR, THE CSSR, AND THE PPR, AND ALSO FOR SPARING TO THE MAXIMUM THE TERRITORIES OF THE EUROPEAN NATO STATES. BUT A CONVENTIONAL WAR IS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE CONSTANT THREAT OF A TRANSITION TO THE USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS. THEIR EMPLOYMENT IS ENVISAGED ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLE OF GRADUAL USE, WHICH IS MEANT TO ENABLE THE SO-CALLED LIFTING OF THE NUCLEAR THRESHOLD.

GENERAL ROGERS REGARDS THIS MUTUAL FUNCTIONAL COMPLEMENTARINESS OF A POSSIBLE USE OF CONVENTIONAL AND NUCLEAR ARMS AS THE MAIN REASON WHY THE NATO COMMAND CANNOT RENOUNCE ITS CLAIM TO THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS. APART FROM THIS, THIS TREND IS ALSO STRENGTHENED BY THE IDEA THAT THE FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN A SITUATION WHEN THE OPERATIONS WOULD BE TAKING PLACE ON THE TERRITORIES OF WARSAW PACT STATES.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS STRIVING WITH ALL ITS MIGHT TO PUSH THROUGH A CONCEPT OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS WHICH WOULD EXCLUDE, OR AT LEAST DELAY TO THE MAXIMUM, STROKES AGAINST ITS OWN TERRITORY. THE UNITED STATES IS STRIVING TO ACHIEVE THIS ALSO WITH THE AID OF SO-CALLED REARMAMENT IN EUROPE, AIMED AT CREATING A NEW SYSTEM OF NUCLEAR FORCES ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

BUT BOTH THE CONCEPT CITED ABOVE AND THE THEORY OF CONDUCTING A LIMITED WAR IN EUROPE ALSO HAVE AN EMPHATICALLY POLITICAL ASPECT. THEY ARE MEANT TO HELP LULL THE POPULATIONS OF THE WEST EUROPEAN NATO STATES INTO THE BELIEF THAT WAR WOULD TOUCH THEIR TERRITORY ONLY TO A SMALL EXTENT AND DEGREE, AND THAT IT WOULD NOT MEAN SUCH A GREAT RISK FOR THEM. WHETHER THEY WANT TO OR NOT, THE LEADING U.S. CIRCLES MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE STRENGTHENING PEACE MOVEMENT, WHICH IS PROGRESSING FROM SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATIONS TO AN INCREASINGLY EMPHATIC INFLUENCING OF POLITICAL CIRCLES IN THE COUNTRIES IN QUESTION. IT WOULD NATURALLY BE NAIVE TO BELIEVE THAT THIS MOVEMENT CAN INFLUENCE THE CURRENT GOVERNMENTS IN ANY DECISIVE MANNER. NEVERTHELESS, IT HAS ALREADY ACHIEVED A CONSIDERABLE ECHO AMONG THE OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTIES (THE SPD IN THE FRG; THE LABOR PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN; AND THE LEFTIST POLITICAL GROUPINGS IN A NUMBER OF OTHER STATES), AND MAINLY IN THE TRADE UNIONS. The fear of unleashing a war conflict in Europe and the U.S. role in case of war are currently so striking that they have a concrete impact on the cohesion of the states of the Atlantic alliance. The populations are beginning to realize that the European NATO states would essentially become a forward-based U.S. battlefield, and that no theories and strategic concepts could protect their territory from destruction.

This is also the source of the increasing resistance to the U.S. preparations for war in Europe, which in certain instances leads to doubts about the expediency of the alliance.

IN THIS SITUATION THE STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE EXTENDING THEIR HAND FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE THROUGH A NUMBER OF PEACE INITIATIVES, THE MOST IMPORTANT OF WHICH IS THE DRAFT TREATY ON THE NONUSE OF ARMED FORCE IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS, THE PROPOSAL NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS AGAINST EACH OTHER, AND THE PROPOSAL TO REMOVE CHEMICAL WEAPONS FROM EUROPE. THESE PROPOSALS ARE ALSO ACCOMPANIED BY A WHOLE NUMBER OF INITIATIVES AT THE CURRENT DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA AND VIENNA, AS WELL AS AT THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES AND DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE. THE PRUPOSE OF THESE STEPS IS TO CUT DOWN THE PROBABILITY OF UNLEASHING A WAR CONFLICT AND TO ACHIEVE DISARMAMENT, SO AS TO CREATE AN EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES AT A LOWER QUANTITATIVE LEVEL. IT IS NOT THEIR FAULT THAT TO DATE THIS EFFORT HAS NOT YEILDED ANY SPECIFIC RESULTS, BECAUSE FOR THIS ONE NEEDS POLITICAL WILL -- AND, DEPLORABLY, THIS WILL IS LACKING ON THE SIDE OF THE LEADING NATO STATES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE AWARE THAT PEACE IS GUARANTEED BY THE EQUILIBRIUM OF FORCES WHICH DOES NOT PROVIDE THE AGGRESSOR WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF ACHIEVING A CALCULABLE SUCCESS IN THE CONFLICT WHICH HE IS PREPARING. IT IS FROM THIS VIEWPOINT THAT ONE MUST ASSESS THE DEPLOYMENT OF OPERATIONAL-TACTICAL ENHANCED-RANGE GUIDED MISSILES, WHICH WAS BEGUN ON THE TERRITORIES OF THE CSSR AND THE GDR AND WHICH IS MEANT TO NEUTRALIZE THE THREAT EVOKED BY THE INCREASED ARMAMENT OF NATO STATES IN WESTERN EUROPE. The overall extent of the retaliatory operations [odvetne operace] undertaken by the states of the socialist community is determined by the measure of necessity; and this measure has on no account been exceeded.

THUS ONCE AGAIN, AS SO MANY TIMES IN HISTORY, EUROPE HAS BECOME THE AREA OF CONFRONTATION OF TWO, IN THE PRESENT TIMES INCOMPATIBLE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC FORMATIONS. THEIR STRUGGLE CONTINUES ON VARIOUS LEVELS AND IN VARIOUS FORMS. BUT EVERYTHING MUST BE DONE TO PREVENT IT FROM BECOMING A FORM OF ARMED CONFRONTATION, WITH ALL ITS DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES.

U.S. PREPARATIONS FOR SPACE WAR 'SHOW CRACKS'

LD141408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A PRACE foreign-political commentary entitled "Imperialists' Wantonness" analyzes the Reagan administration's attempts to militarize outer space. It compares Washington's policy with the Soviet attitude, reaffirmed recently by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his replies to the questions put to him by the well-known American journalist, Joseph Kingsbury-Smith. The two different attitudes to the exploitation of the outer space represented by the Soviet Union and United States respectively are generally known, PRACE stresses. The Soviet Union has declared a unilateral moratorium on launching antimissile weapons into outer space. On the contrary, Reagan and his supporters know no limits in their demands. Despite this, Washington's course aimed at preparations for war in outer space is beginning to show cracks. This is because all progressive forces the world over are striving to prevent the militarization of outer space, stresses PRACE.

ALIA HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADIAN CP DELEGATION

AU181250 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania [PLA], a delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L), led by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Hardial Bains, visited our country recently.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA received the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L) and had talks with it on problems of mutual interest, which were characterized by the spirit of fraternal friendship and proletarian internationalism. Present at the talks were also the member of the CC of the PLA, Sofokli Lazri, and the head of the Foreign Department at the CC of the PLA, Agim Popa.

Upon its stay in Albania, the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L) paid visits to the districts of Tirana, Vlore, Sarande, Gjirokaster, and Kruje.

The delegation left our country.

MARKO MEETS WITH PRK WOMEN'S COMMITTEE HEAD

AU131836 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Mean Sam An, president of the Committee of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea, and had warm and friendly talks with her. Lavdie Leka, vice president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, and Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, were also present.

U.S. TERRORISM CHARGES RELATED TO BALKAN CHANGES

AU141403 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 14 (BTA) -- "The American variant of a 'Bulgarian terrorism' is quite a fresh one -- since the time when the trails unacceptable for the Americans started in the Balkans", is what the former BTA correspondent in Ankara Stefan Solakov writes in the last issue of the ANTENI weekly, resuming the theme "The Grey Wolves or who stands behind terrorism?" which he and the former Istanbul correspondent Dimitur Shishmanov started to review in the last but one issue of the weekly.

It is namely in the Balkan trails, which are alarming for the Americans, that Mr Solakov sees the connection with the speculations around the sources of terrorism.

Something is happening in the Balkans which is not in the interest of the Americans -- a nuclear weapon free zone, cooperation, friendship, he clarifies. The relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have been following an ascending line for twenty years now at that. This is the main irritating factor for them. They are irritated from the transformation of the Balkans from an old hotbed of tension into a zone of calm. They keep trying to destabilize the relations between Greece and Turkey, among the Balkan countries. And Bulgaria is a stabilizing factor in the Balkans, the author summarizes.

In the first part of the material Dimitur Shishmanov and Stefan Solakov unmask, by producing abundant facts and documents, the attempts being made by some circles to present Agca, the assassin of Abdi Ipekci and author of the failure of a papal attempt, and the "Grey Wolves" as "agents" and "commandoes" of the Bulgarian and Soviet intelligence.

Referring also to the accusations levelled by the anti-Bulgarian and anti-communist propaganda alleging that the Bulgarian authorities had uncovered and detained Mehmet Ali Agca, [passage as received] Dimitur Shishmanov brings back to mind the following facts:

Neither the Turkish authorities nor Interpol had ever informed the Bulgarian authorities that terrorist Agca was in Bulgaria. At the same time Interpol, the governments of a number of Western European countries and their authorities, had been officially informed by the Turkish Government that the assasin was on their territory. By notes dated November 6 and December 11, 1980, the Turkish Embassy in Bonn informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany that Agca was seen in West Berlin. With a note of May 3, 1981, the Turkish Embassy in Rome informed the Italian Foreign Ministry that Agca was in Italy. These notes urged Agca's detention. Also "forgotten" was the discovery that a high-ranking West German police officer had issued a forged passport to Agca so that the latter could move freely around the Federal Republic and Western Europe.

"In general, plenty of real trails are being evaded and non-existent ones are being chased", finds Dimitur Shishmanov. "It is hard to explain the way in which the terrorist continued to walk freely around after Interpol was informed, after the Turkish Embassies in Bonn and in Rome addressed official notes signalling Agca's presence in Western Europe...."

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV

AU161811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Antonio Eanes, president of Portugal, has received Vladimir Zhivkov, director in chief of the Banner of Peace Center and chairman of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation Council. During the friendly talks, the Portuguese head of state conveyed most cordial greetings to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, along with his wishes for happiness and prosperity of the friendly Bulgarian people. The president expressed hope that the Portuguese people will have the opportunity to welcome the Bulgarian state leader as a guest as early as in 1984. President Eanes also gave a luncheon for Vladimir Zhivkov attended by Emanuela Eanes, wife of the president and founder of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation, and by Khristo Georgiev, Bulgarian ambassador to Portugal.

Bladimir Zhivkov was also received by Antonio Coimbra Martins, Portuguese minister of culture, with whom he discussed the further development of cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal.

AKEL DELEGATION ARRIVES 17 JUN AT BCP INVITATION

AU171950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People [AKEL] led by Yeoryios Khristodhoulidhis, member of the AKEL Central Committee Politburo and head of the Central Committee Economic Bureau, arrived in Bulgaria today at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted at Sofia airport by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

MPLA PARTY GROUP COMPLETES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU151847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Angolan party delegation led by Andre Santana Pitra, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee responsible for production matters, which had paid a visit to Bulgaria starting 8 June in fulfilling the cooperation protocol between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party, has left Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Kiril Zarev and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

CPCZ IDEOLOGICAL GROUP TALKS WITH MIKHAYLOV

AU131030 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] A working group of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vasil Bejda, head of the CPCZ Propaganda and Agitation Department, visited our country from 4 to 8 June 1984.

The working group was received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who briefed the party workers from the CPCZ Central Committee on the party's ideological work in connection with implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

The working group held talks with the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Department and visited the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration of the BCP Central Committee as well as okrug BCP committees in Shumen and Tolbukhin. It also toured municipalities as well as industrial, agricultural, and cultural projects. The CSSR delegation was briefed on the BCP's ideological work in connection with improving quality and raising the people's class-party, patriotic, and international education.

Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the meetings.

The CPCZ working group left our country yesterday.

CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER VAJNAR DEPARTS 8 JUNE

AU131145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of the interior, departed our country on 8 June.

He visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of the interior.

The CSSR guest held meetings at which he exchanged experience and discussed questions of strengthening and developing cooperation between the two ministries in the spirit of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the CSSR and Bulgaria.

Comrade Vajnar was received by Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the CSSR guest was seen off by Minister Dimitur Stoyanov and by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department.

Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the airport.

GDR'S MARGOT HONECKER VISITS, MEETS COUNTERPART

AU182019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the GDR Ministry of National Education is visiting our country. The delegation is headed by Margot Honecker, minister of national education.

At a meeting at the Ministry of National Education, Minister Aleksandur Fol briefed the guests on certain topical issues of educational development in our country.

In the afternoon the GDR educational delegation met Bulgarian educational figures at the Sofia Kliment Okhridski University. Minister Margot Honecker reported on some topical subjects of the educational system in the GDR.

DPRK DELEGATION STOPS IN RUSE ON WAY TO ROMANIA

AU181030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The special train with which the party-state delegation of the DPRK, led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, is traveling, arrived this morning at Ruse central train station. Thousands of workers, employees, and students came to greet the representatives of the fraternal Korean people. The delegation was accompanied by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and member of the State Council. Petur Petrov, first secretary of BCP Ruse Okrug Committee, and other party and state leaders of the okrug cordially greeted the DPRK party-state delegation. Comrade Kim Il-song once again expressed his deep gratitude for the exceptionally cordial hospitality accorded to the delegation. Afterward the DPRK party-state delegation departed from the country.

OBITUARY REVIEWS LIFE OF PCI'S BERLINGUER

AU131027 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jun 84 p 1

[BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov's report: "Enrico Berlinguer"]

[Text] Rome, 11 June -- Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, who suffered a brain hemorrhage on 7 June and since then lay in a coma, died today.

Born on 25 May 1922 in Sasari, Sardinia, he began his political activity in 1937, joining the antifascist movement. Berlinguer joined the PCI in 1943 and was elected secretary of the Sasari Communist Youth Federation. He was arrested and imprisoned for participation in antifascist riots.

In December 1944 Berlinguer arrived in Rome, where he became a member of the National Secretariat of the Communist Youth Federation. Since 1945 he was a member of the PCI Central Committee and since 1948 a member of the party leadership. From 1949 to 1956 he was secretary general of the Communist Youth Federation. In 1950 he was elected chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and repeatedly visited the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Afterward Berlinguer was director of the central school on training party cadres, deputy chairman of the party in Sardinia, and member of the Secretariat of the PCI Central Committee in charge of organizational activity. Since 1968 he was a member of Parliament.

At the 12th PCI Congress he was elected deputy secretary general of the party, and at the 13th PCI Congress secretary general, a post to which he was reelected at three subsequent congresses.

TIKHONOV, AL-ASAD, OTHERS AWARDED DIMITROV PRIZE

AU171728 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- On the eve of June 18 -- the 102nd anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov -- the laureates of the International Dimitrov Prize for 1984 were made known. This is a prize conferred on foreign citizens for sociopolitical, scientific and cultural activity in support of peace, democracy and social progress in the world.

It is by a decree of the State Council that the following are announced "Dimitrov Prize Laureates" for 1984:

Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union.

Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party and president of the Arab Republic of Syria.

Prof. Shigeioshi Matsumae [spelling as received], president of the Japanese Cultural Association, a prominent scientist in the sphere of cable communications systems, statesman and politician with a major contribution to the strengthening of peace and social progress.

Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement of scientists for peace and world problems, with a major contribution to raising the role of the scientific public against the nuclear threat, a prominent scientist in the sphere of crystallography.

LEADERS ATTEND CELEBRATIONS, CONFERENCES

AU161955 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 10 to 16 June, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a Bulgarian National Agrarian Union meeting in Sofia and read a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov (1900 GMT 12 June). Aleksandrov is also reported to have attended a meeting on Vitosha Mountain devoted to Georgi Dimitrov's birth anniversary (1730 GMT 16 June).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, visited a plant in Pleven (1930 GMT 12 June).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and material resources, attended a celebration in Sofia devoted to power supply workers (1730 GMT 14 June).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a plenum of the Kyustendil Okrug party committee (1730 GMT 14 June).

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended an okrug agricultural conference in Pleven (1730 GMT 14 June). Tsanov is also reported to have attended an agricultural conference in Sofia (1730 GMT 15 June).

Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the memory of partisans killed in 1944 (1730 GMT 14 June).

Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the 90th birth anniversary of Soviet Marshal Tolbukhin (1730 GMT 15 June).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended an operatic performance in Sofia (1900 GMT 15 June).

REAGAN ARRANGED SUMMIT AS ELECTION PROPAGANDA

AU150931 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 84 p 7

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the "Notes" column: "Empty Words From London"]

[Text] "Blessed is he who does not expect anything, because he will not be disappointed," British Prime Minster M. Thatcher declared, even prior to the beginning of the London meeting of the top representatives of the seven strongest capitalist countries. In fact, the meeting really failed to resolve anything, although there was no lack of burning issues, as the Austrian paper DIE PRESSE stated; the American high interest rates policy, the indebtedness of the developing countries, the rising unemployment, the protective barriers in foreign trade, and the Gulf war are only some of them.

President Reagan arranged the meeting, above all, as an election propaganda action, aimed at improving his own political profile in the eys of the American public. The representatives of the other participating states have more or less assisted him in this cosmetic operation.

Thus, for instance, they all criticized the enormous U.S. budget deficits and the policy of high interest rates connected with them -- a policy that immobilizes the growth of investments in the capitalist countries (except the United States, and casts the developing countries in particular into hopelessness. However, the concluding economic document does not even mention interest rates, because this could allegedly harm Reagan in the elections. The developing countries are merely promised things, in the same way that protectionism is mentioned only in general terms. The declaration on East-West relations was written in a somewhat more restrained tone than is usual, but these are merely empty words designed to hoodwink the public. According to UPI, President Reagan had gained the support of his other partners for the continuation of the deployment of aggressive missiles without slowing down the program.

Deeds are what count, not words. The participants in the powerful demonstration of a quarter of a million people in London have made it obvious what they think of all this. These people have not let themselves be hoodwinked.

STROUGAL, DELEGATION VISIT SYRIA, MEET LEADERS

Syria Fights Imperialism

LD161053 Prague CTK in English 1029 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- "Its high-principled anti-imperialist policy has made Syria a basic force facing in the Middle East the joint American-Israeli intentions to install imperialist hegemony in the Arab world," RUDE PRAVO said today.

Despite strong pressure and even a U.S. air raid on Syrian units in the Arab Corps in Lebanon, Damascus refused to be involved in agreements which were at variance with the Syrian and Arab interests. This firm position strengthens the general positions of Arab countries in their just struggle for stronger independence and free development. Syria has helped Lebanon, supports the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, and stands on the side of forces which strive to ease international tension and work for peace and the freedom and independence of nations.

Syria systematically develops relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Its relations with Czechoslovakia are traditional and extensive.

"The forthcoming official friendly visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Syria will certainly help promote the tested relations of friendship and cooperation to the benefit of both countries," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

PRAVDA said that the Czechoslovak people's attitude to Syria is characterized by active solidarity with its struggle against imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

"Syria is exposed to strong military, political, economic and ideological pressure to change its anti-imperialist positions. However, its firm stand has greatly contributed to the failure of the attempts to impose on Arab countries the line of separate solutions whether through the Camp David agreements or through arrangements similar to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of May 1983, the Slovak Communist Party daily stressed.

Despite all its difficulties, Syria has experienced a great upturn in its modern history. An undeniable contribution to the development of the country has been made by socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, the paper said.

It expressed conviction that the coming visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Syria will undoubtedly help further promote cooperation between the two countries.

Strougal Arrives in Damascus

LD171433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived today in Damascus on an official friendly visit of the Syrian Arab Republic. Lubomir Strougal and his entourage were welcomed at Damascus Airport, decorated with the state flags of both countries, by 'Abd al-Ra'uf al Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Government, at whose invitation the visit is taking place; and other high-ranking representatives of the political and public life of the Syrian Arab Republic.

After the welcome and the playing of the national anthems of both countries, members of the Syrian Government, as well as the diplomatic corps in Damascus, were introduced to the Czechoslovak guests. The guests were also welcomed by representatives of Czechoslovak citizens working in Syria, in whose name pioneers presented both leaders with bouquets.

Talks With Prime Minister

LD172112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1940 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Official talks began late this afternoon in Damascus between the prime ministers of the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic -- Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. On the Czechoslovak side, in addition to Lubomir Strougal, were Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Dusan Ulcak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Syria. The Syrian side was led by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and further represented by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; Mahmud Qaddur, minister of industry; Antoine Jubran, minister of state for cabinet affairs; and other representatives.

Both prime ministers expressed the wish to develop the main directions of bilateral contacts agreed at the meeting between the supreme representatives of the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic -- Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad -- and to deepen cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They informed one another of current and some future tasks of social development in the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. They highly praised the results of bilateral cooperation to date, and noted that there are favorable prospects for their all-round strengthening and enhancement. Considerable opportunities to this end exist in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres, in production cooperation and specialization, in education, health, culture, and in the sphere of the information media. In this connection it was noted that Czechoslovakia can make a marked contribution to Syria's further industrialization, and to the training of specialist personnel for the main branches of its national economy.

In their talks, Lubomir Strougal and 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm also dealt in detail with specific questions of the present international situation. They condemned the policy of American imperialism, and Zionism, and unequivocally came out in favor of relaxing international tension, disarmament, and the development of peaceful cooperation.

Visits Cemetery, Museum

LD181626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] This morning Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal paid homage to the memory of the fighters for Syria's independence and sovereignty by laying wreaths at a monument in the central cemetery of national martyrs in (Babyl), about 25 km south of Damascus. In the cemetery's visitors' book he confirmed the firm solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the friendly people of the Syrian Arab Republic in their continuing struggle against the forces of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. Also today, Lubomir Strougal visited the Syrian National Museum in Damascus, which documents the country's rich and long history and contains the most valuable exhibits from all historic periods and civilizations that have existed on Syria's territory.

Meets With Hafiz al-Asad

LD181933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czechoslovak premier, was received by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in Damascus today, on the second day of his official friendly visit to Syria. Our correspondent Frantisek Prachar has sent the following dispatch from Damascus:

During their talks, which covered a wide range of questions, the two representatives discussed the current international situation, above all in Europe and in the Arab world. In this connection they condemned the adventurous policy of U.S. imperialism which, together with Israel's expansionist policy, means a serious threat to world peace. They univocally advocated the halting of the arms race, averting the danger of nuclear war, and the development of peaceful cooperation.

Lubomir Strougal and Hafiz al-Asad paid great attention to the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria. They raised the results achieved in the past few years in deepening cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, as well as in other fields. They jointly noted that there exist all the necessary prerequisites for this cooperation to be strengthened and enriched in new efficient forms of cooperation such as, for example, production cooperation and specialization, based on long-term bases.

The results of the talks between Lubomir Strougal and Hafiz al-Asad, which will be included in the final documents of the visit, are -- as has been bilaterally stressed -- another significant step and contribution toward strengthening friendship, mutual understanding, and all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Syrian peoples.

CHNOUPEK BEGINS 3-COUNTRY SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

Departs Prague

LD152015 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left today for an official visit of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Argentina, and the Republic of Colombia. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

Meets Brazilian Businessmen

LD180349 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia [no date as received] (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official friendly visit to Brazil, met in Rio de Janeiro today with representatives of Brazilian enterprises cooperating with Czechoslovakia.

They reviewed the present state of Czechoslovak-Brazilian trade contacts and economic cooperation including possibilities of their further intensification, mainly as regards investment projects in the spheres of energy, irrigation and cooperation on third markets.

Minister Chnoupek informed the Brazilian entrepreneurs about the orientation of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy as well as about its contribution to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Talks With Sao Paulo Governor

LD182125 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia June 18 (CTK) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Franco Montoro, governor of Brazil's industrial state of Sao Paulo. The governor pointed out that Czechoslovakia is a traditional partner of Sao Paulo enterprises in industrial cooperation and trade, and that a good basis had been created for higher forms of bilateral economic relations.

Minister Chnoupek informed the governor of the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia, and of the possibilities of greater cooperation between Czechoslovakia, and of the possibilities of greater cooperation between Czechoslovak enterprises and Sao Paulo companies, especially in industrial cooperation and joint ventures on third markets.

The minister also briefed his host on the foreign policy tasks carried out by Czechoslovakia in close coordination with other socialist countries in their efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war, to lessen tension, to achieve detente and to promote broad industrial cooperation between states with different social systems.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Gallego Visits Institute

AU182056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 84 p 2

["ZA"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 14 Jun -- A friendly meeting between a delegation of the Communist Party (Spain), headed by its General Secretary Ignacio Gallego, and representatives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee was held in Prague on Thursday [14 June]. Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee, concisely explained the fundamental direction of the institute's activity, oriented -- in particular -- toward theoretical clarification of important questions pertaining to the development of developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, and the tasks connected with the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army.

Report on Talks Issued

LD181628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Central Committee, ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Prague.

The report, issued at the conclusion of the stay, says that Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, briefed the representatives of the Spanish Communists on the main spheres of activities in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He stressed the lasting effort exerted by our CPCZ, by our Republic, together with the other socialist countries in order to defend peace, to avert the danger of nuclear war, to halt the arms race, and to achieve concrete results in disarmament talks.

The Spanish Communists briefed the Czechoslovak side on current internal developments in Spain, on the activity aimed at defending the rights of the working people, active participation in the peace movement, on the struggle for the country to leave NATO and against the U.S. military bases on Spanish territory.

The two sides expressed concern over the worsening of the international situation which has occurred due to the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, above all the United States. The two sides yet again confirmed their principled viewpoint, namely that one has to strive for the current balance of military forces to be maintained on a continually lower level, which calls for practical steps to halt the arms race and to open serious talks on disarmament.

The CPCZ and the Communist Party of Spain expressed the conviction that the sum total of the initiatives and peace proposals of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries create good and solid bases for the development of Europe and the world in the direction of lasting peace, toward renewing trust among states, continuing the policy of relaxation and mutually advantageous cooperation. In this situation, the two sides consider it of utmost significance to create a broad action unity of all the peace-loving forces and step up the struggle for preserving world peace.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties advocate broad development of cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism in the interest of democracy, socialism, and peace. The two parties advocate further renewal of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. They will continue fully to support the all-round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Spain and friendship between the peoples of the two countries, which they consider as an important factor in the relaxation of international tension and a continuation of the policy of detente.

The report issued in conclusion of the stay stresses that the visit of the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain means a renewal of the traditional relations of comradely cooperation between the Spanish and Czechoslovak Communists and creates prerequisites for its further all-round development.

OBITUARY REVIEWS BERLINGUER'S CAREER AS COMMUNIST

AU141015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 84 p 7

[ZR-signed dispatch entitled "E. Berlinguer Died"]

[Text] Rome, 11 Jun (CTK) -- Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on Thursday evening [7 June] in Padua, and who was operated on that very same day in the local hospital, died at midday on Monday [11 June].

At the press conference convened immediately after this news in the Rome headquarters of the PCI, Achille Occhetto, PCI Secretariat member, stated that the burial of the deceased PCI secretary general would take place on Wednesday [13 June] in Rome.

Enrico Berlinguer was born on 25 May 1922 in Sassari, Sardinia. Already as a student he took an active part in the resistance movement against facism. In 1943 he became member of the PCI; and in 1944 he was imprisoned for 4 months by the fascist authorities for "attempted subversive activity." Toward the end of the same year he became a member of the National Secretariat of the Federation of Italian Communist Youth; and in the years 1946-48 he was candidate member of the PCI's Central Committee. In 1948 he became member of the PCI Central Committee, and was elected candidate member of the PCI leadership; he remained in this function up to 1960. In the years 1949-56 he was secretary general of the Federation of Italian Communist Youth; in November 1950 he was elected chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He held this function up to 1953. In the following years he worked in a number of functions in the party apparatus and from 1958 onward he was member of the PCI Secretariat. In January 1960 he became member of the PCI leadership, and in February 1966 member of the Directorate. From February 1969 to March 1972 he was deputy secretary general of the PCI. In March 1972, at the 13th PCI Congress, the Italian Communists elected him secretary general of the party.

Condolences on the death of E. Berlinguer have been sent to the PCI Central Committee by the CPSU Central Committee and by other fraternal parties. [The dispatch is accompanied by a 2 and 1/2 by 2 inch photograph of Berlinguer.]

HONECKER RESPONDS TO TRUDEAU, ACCEPTS INVITATION

LD181854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The text of Erich Honecker's letter to Pierre-Elliott Trudeau is as follows:

Dr Mr Prime Minister. I received your message of 31 May 1984 with great satisfaction. I welcome this continuation of the exchange of views. At the present political dialogue between the responsible people of all countries is an urgent dictate of genuine desire and good sense.

Unfortunately, since our meeting in Berlin which I recall with pleasure, the world political situation has deteriorated further in a disquieting fashion. The start and continuation of siting nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe began a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race.

The GDR supports -- as you know -- the preservation of the military balance at an increasingly lower level, the reduction and eventual removal of all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. Let me state once again my firm conviction that more weapons do not create more security.

A dismantling of the Pershing II and cruise missiles would open up the possibility to immediately revoke the countermeasures, which were necessarily taken by the Warsaw Pact to preserve military balance. A readiness to stop the siting of new missile systems in West Europe and to withdraw units already set up there would clear the way for a resumption of the talks on reducing nuclear missiles.

Together with its Warsaw Pact allies, the GDR has in the Prague declaration of 5 January 1983, the Moscow declaration of 28 June 1983 and the Budapest communique of 20 April 1984 a realistic concept for settling the burning issues of our time. It is likewise ready to examine carefully every initiative by other states that is based on good will and genuine concern for peace. On the basis of this constructive spirit, we regard the 10 points of your message as a genuine contribution in the efforts to strengthen world peace, increase international security, reduce threats and tensions and clear the way for arms limitation and disarmament. We can note with satisfaction that your concept and the GDR proposals contain a number of similar or approaching views. Rest assured that the GDR will always be at pains now and in the future to give careful consideration to and promote Canada's realistic and peace-promoting activities.

Dear Mr Prime Minister, from deep concern for peace the GDR will, now and in the future, do its utmost vigorously and with a sense of reality to continue and intensify the dialogue with all those who want to do so. It is and will remain prepared to work together trustingly in a broad coalition with all forces interested in preserving peace. The recent exchange of views between the foreign ministers of our two states was conducted in this spirit. I have been informed of this by our foreign minister, Oskar Fischer.

The GDR attaches due importance to the frank exchange of political views with Canada's leading political representatives and is prepared to continue it and to endow it with continuity and stability. This would be a contribution to the consolidation of threatened international security and for the peaceful settlement of disputed world political issues. Regular political dialogue between the GDR and Canada would also assist the further shaping of bilateral relations and lend it fresh impulses. I accept with thanks your invitation, which has been confirmed by the Canadian Government, and will gladly take it up in due course.

Yours faithfully, E. Honecker

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH HONECKER

LD151534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg at the State Council building today.

The two men exchanged opinions and viewpoints on bilateral and international questions. Erich Honecker explained the GDR's peace policy to his guest. He pointed to the grave dangers caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, with their confrontation and arms buildup policy. The deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe and the escalation of the nuclear arms race, which is also to be extended to space, are aimed at securing military superiority and are dangerously aggravating the world political situation.

In this connection Erich Honecker and Anders Thunborg spoke in favor of maintaining the strategic military balance and agreed on the need to set the process of arms limitation, disarmament, and detente into motion again.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR regards an active contribution, together with all forces ready for understanding, to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the lasting safeguarding of peace to be an urgent concern of its foreign, security, and military policy. In this it starts from the view that the dangerous development is not irreversible.

Every thinking person will understand that the GDR cannot just stand and watch when foreign first-strike weapons are deployed on its doorstep. Alongside the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states the GDR will play its part to prevent a change in the approximate strategic military balance in favor of NATO.

Mindful of historical experience, the people of the GDR stood by the commitment entered into 35 years ago to do their utmost to ensure that war never again starts from German soil. In this spirit the members of the National People's Army, with their exemplary performances for ensuring a high level of fighting ability and combat readiness, are fulfilling their humanist mission for the defense of peace.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR constructive attitude toward the creation of nuclear-free zones, also in northern Europe, and toward the Swedish Government's proposal for the formation of a corridor between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, free of theater nuclear weapons. In accordance with the Prague declaration and the Moscow joint statement of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR continues to attach great importance to this initiative.

Anders Thunborg expressed thanks for the cordial reception and for having had the opportunity to get to know the GDR and its Armed Forces. He said he is certain that the visit and the numerous talks will assist the further development of the good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two states and their armies.

He conveyed greetings from Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, which Erich Honecker sincerely reciprocated.

Present at the meeting were Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy ministers of national defense; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council. Swedish Ambassador to the GDR Rune Nystrom was also present.

Sees Hoffmann, Departs

LD151849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, on Friday [15 June] received the military delegation led by Anders Thunborg, defense minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, at the end of the delegations stay in the GDR. Both defense ministers were satisfied with the results of the visit. The many talks and meetings, they said, were extremely useful in developing the relations between both countries and their armies on the basis of peaceful coexistence and thus helping to secure peace in Europe. The GDR Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold and Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, as well as Swedish Ambassador to the GDR Rune Nystrom, took part in the meeting.

Earlier the delegation, accompanied by Army General Hoffmann, visited the Karl Liebknecht Officers' School of the GDR People's Navy and the Heinrich Rau Fighter Group of the Air Force/Air Defense Forces. The Swedish military delegation was seen off on the same day with military ceremonies and left for home.

SPD DEPUTY TRAVELS ON ELBE, DISCUSSES BORDER

LD152133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- On Friday [15 June] in Boizenburg, Guenther Jansen, member of the FRG Bundestag and chairman of the Schleswig-Holstein SPD, met Prof Georg Grasnick, deputy director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics, and Dr Volknar Fenzlein, head of the GDR Government delegation in the GDR-FRG Border Commission. At his request, the SPD politician was given the opportunity during a boat trip to learn in person about the course of the state border between the GDR and FRG on the Elbe River and to be acquainted with the GDR position on questions relating to the Elbe border.

The Schleswig-Holstein SPD chairman said he thinks it necessary to achieve by negotiations in the Border Commission an early agreement to determine the exact course of the border on the Elbe, in line with the treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG. He holds the view that the border runs along the middle of the river. Whoever in the FRG wants to see improved relations between the GDR and FRG, he said, must be interested in an early agreed determination of the course of the border, which would further the settlement of other questions of interest to the FRG.

PROTEST TO FRG OVER GLIDER'S AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD151313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- On 13 June 1984 a motorized glider from the FRG with the registration number D-KAUZ violated the airspace of the GDR and landed on GDR territory. The pilot, Guenter Monitzkewitz, an FRG citizen, and a female passenger were handed over after the landing to the relevent GDR authorities, so that the circumstances of the airspace violation could be ascertained. The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG strongly protested to the Federal Chancellor's Office against this further violation of GDR airspace, which contravenes international law, and expressed the expectation that the relevant authorities in the FRG would more effectively prevent future violations of GDR airspace.

HONECKER SENDS LETTER TO ITALIAN ANTIFASCISTS

LD141638 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has sent a letter of greetings to the largest section of the Association of Political Refugees and Antifascists of Italy in Livorno. In this he speaks of the great efforts by GDR citizens to secure peace and for the benefit of the people. As a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe, the Republic fulfilled in the best way the legacy of all the slain heroes of the antifascist resistance. Erich Honecker emphasizes that the GDR undertakes its historical tasks on the dividing line of the two largest military groupings with the conviction that the antifascist comrades of all countries, and especially the proven comrades-in-arms of Italy, always stand firmly at its side. In closing, the leading GDR representative wished all the best to the antifascist organization in Livorno, of which he is an honorary member, as well as to all the Italian people.

BERLINGUER OBITUARY: LOSS OF UNTIRING FIGHTER

AU131227 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Obituary on Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the PCI: "An Untiring Fighter for Peace, Democracy, and Social Progress"]

[Text] With the sceretary general of the PCI, who died on Monday [11 June] at the age of 62, the workers class and the people of Italy and the international communist movement lose an untiring fighter for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer was born in Sassari in Sardinia on 25 May 1922. His father was first a member of the Republican Party; later he joined the Socialist Party, fought in the antifascist resistance movement and was senator and parliamentary deputy after 1945.

Enrico Berlinguer joined the Communist Youth Association of Italy during World War II and in 1943 he became a member of the PCI. As a secretary of the Communist Youth Association on Sardinia he was imprisoned for several months by the fascist regime in 1944. In 1945 Enrico Berlinguer became national secretary of the Communist Youth Association and was elected member of the Central Committee at the Fifth PCI Congress.

From 1950 to 1953 Enrico Berlinguer was president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. In this function he got to know the GDR when he opened the Third world Festival of Youth and Students in Berlin in August 1951. In 1956 he took over the management of the Central Party School of the PCI.

In 1957 Enrico Berlinguer was given the post of deputy secretary of the PCI regional organization of Sardinia and in 1959 the party leadership entrusted him with the leadership of the Organization Department of the Central Committee.

Since the 10th PCI Congress in 1962 Enrico Berlinguer has been a member of the Secretariat of the party. After the party congress he was elected member of the PCI Central Committee Politburo. At the Italian elections in May 1968 Enrico Berlinguer for the first time stood as a candidate for a seat in parliament and became deputy with the highest number of votes for a Communist candidate in Rome.

In February 1969 Enrico Berlinguer became PCI deputy general secretary. In 1969 he headed the Italian delegation at the international meeting of communist and workers parties in Moscow. As of the 13th party congress in March 1972 he became secretary general of the PCI, as the successor to Luigo Longo. In this function he was confirmed by the subsequent party congresses. As secretary general of the PCI Enrico Berlinguer participated in the conferences of the communist and workers parties of Europe in Berlin.

Under the leadership of Enrico Berlinguer the PCI was able to expand its political and mass influence as the second strongest political party of Italy. In the 1976 parliamentary elections the PCI achieved its best results, with 34.4 percent of the votes.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer decisively contributed to the fact that the PCI succeeded in developing important initiatives in the struggle for peace and social progress. The PCI became an important driving force of the Italian peace movement in the struggle against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Comiso, Sicily.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer visited the GDR in 1973 and 1983. The talks between Enrico Berlinguer and Erich Honecker conducted during this visit were of significant importance for the development of the friendly relations and the traditional cooperation between the PCI and the SED in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

HONECKER GREETS CHILE'S CP LEADER ON REELECTION

AU151459 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile:

Dear Comrade Luis Corvalan: On your reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile I convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

We wish you success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work at the head of a party that is steadfastly and fearlessly waging the struggle for the liberation of the Chilean people from fascist tyranny.

We assure you that the SED and the people of the GDR will continue to be in firm solidarity at the side of the Communists and all democrats of Chile.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES FDJ OFFICIALS AT PARTY SCHOOL

LD181736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The indissoluble solidarity between the SED and the FDJ was demonstrated impressively again during the GDR National Youth Festival in Berlin. This was noted today by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the start of a course at the Karl Liebknecht Party School in Kleinmachnow, Potsdam Bezirk, organized by the FDJ Central Council for officials of FDJ bezirk and kreis directorates. It is a great advantage, particularly during our struggle-filled time, that the SED has a program pointing forward to the communist future and aimed at securing peace, which is being actively implemented particularly by the younger generation, said Joachim Herrmann. Through their achievements in the "FDJ Peace Initiative," the younger generation demonstrates to all the world that the GDR, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil, has their love, their loyalty, and their deeds.

It is already clear that the GDR's 35th year will be the most successful year in its history. The course in Kleinmachnow concerns the FDJ's next tasks in preparation for the GDR anniversary.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER CONFIRMS AGENDA, HEARS BUDGET

New Assignments for Officials

LD151053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0817 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber convened this morning in Berlin for its ninth session. At the start of the session deputies confirmed the agenda proposed by the Presidium of the highest representative chamber. It provides for decisions on changes in the GDR State Council and on the law on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK.

Other points are conformation of the budget account for 1983, and bills on the provision of construction sites, on compensation for the appropriation of sites, and on hunting in the GDR.

Finally, decisions will be taken on changes in mandates and changes in People's Chamber committees.

As the first item on the agenda, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, called for approval of changes in the GDR State Council. The Presidium of the People's Chamber presented to deputies a proposal on this by the SED Central Committee drawn up in agreement with all the groups in the chamber: Deputy Paul Verner, member of the SED CC, should be relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the State Council for health reasons; he will continue to be a member of the State Council; that State Council members, Deputies Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, should be elected deputy chairmen of the State Council, and Deputy Konrad Neumann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED CC, should be elected member of the State Council.

The People's Chamber relieved Paul Verner from his duties as deputy chairman of the State Council and confirmed him as a member of the State Council.

After the vote, the president of the People's Chamber addressed the outstanding workers' functionary with the following words: "Dear Comrade Paul Verner, the People's Chamber thanks you for the meritorious and responsible work you have done as deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. We wish you good fortune and success in your further work as a member of the State Council and as chairman of the Defense Committee in the GDR People's Chamber." The deputies supported these good wishes with long, cordial applause.

The chamber then unanimously elected members of the State Council Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag as deputy chairmen of the State Council, and Deputy Konrad Neumann as a member of the State Council. Horst Sindermann congratulated them on their election and wished them good health and great success in their work for the good of the GDR and for the securing and preservation of peace. The deputies underlined these congratulations with warm applause. Afterward, in accordance with Article 68 of the Constitution, Konrad Newmann swore an oath to devote his energy to the good of the people of the GDR, to preserve its Constitution and its laws, to conscientiously fulfill his duties, and to exercise justice toward everyone. After taking the oath, Konrad Naumann took his place in the row of members of the State Council.

The deputies then unanimously approved the law on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the DPRK, which was signed during the official friendship visit by a DPRK party and state delegation on 1 June 1984 in Berlin by the highest representatives of the two states, Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song.

This treaty, which sets out the main guidelines of cooperation between the two states into the next millenium, opens up a new and higher stage in relations, and outstandingly reflects internationalist solidarity and fraternal friendship, said GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer in his proposal of the draft bill. The law will come into force when proclaimed. After this, the deputies ratified the budget account for 1983 and discharged the Council of Ministers from responsibility.

Minister of Finances Ernst Hoefner said in his speech in support of ratification, that the budget account for 1983 witnesses the fact that the SED's policy, which is aimed at the good of the people, further strengthening socialism, and securing peace, has given rise to great initiatives in all classes and sections of society.

Later, the deputies gave unanimous assent to the building land law, which supersedes the 1950 construction law. Minister for Construction Wolfgang Junker proposed the law, stressing the construction industry's task to do full justice to the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress. The compensation law, which was also approved, is inextricably linked to the building land law.

In his proposal of this law, Minister of Finance Ernst Hoefner said the main concern of the new law is to ensure that the citizens' rights to protection of their property, enshrined in the Constitution of the GDR, should continue to be applied without qualification. Both the building land law and the compensation law will come into force on 1 January 1985.

Deputies also unanimously approved the GDR's hunting law. Minister of Agriculture Bruno Lietz pointed in his proposal of the law to the comprehensive discussion of the draft bill in more than 900 hunting societies in the GDR. The law, which will come into force on 1 September 1984, links social needs and personal interests in hunting and also ensures the continuation of hunting as an economic activity, an active recreation, and a leisure-time pursuit. The last point on the agenda was approval of changes in mandates and changes in People's Chamber committees.

At the instigation of the Liberal Democratic Party Group, Reserve Candidate Helga Mudra was confirmed as a People's Chamber deputy in succession to deceased Prof Dr Guenter Morge, who was honored prior to opening of the proceedings. Assent was also given to the proposal of the National Democratic Party that the mandate of Deputy Heinz Kratkey should be canceled for health reasons, and that Reserve Candidate Peter Mederake should be confirmed as a deputy in his place.

The chamber approved the proposals of the SED Group that Deputy Otfried Steger should be elected member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Brunhilde Hanke should be elected member of the Budget and Finance Committee.

The president of the People's Chamber also informed the deputies about the consent of the chairman of the Labor and Social Policy Committee to a request from Deputy Kaethe Kern to be relieved of her duties as a member of the Executive Committee for health reasons. This request from the deputy was passed to the Presidium by the chairman of the Democratic Women's League [DFD] and the DFD Group in the People's Chamber. Horst Sindermann then declared the ninth session of the People's Chamber closed.

1983 Budget Successes

LD151921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR is a politically stable and dynamically developing, economically powerful state, whose science and culture are flourishing, GDR Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner said in the People's Chamber on Friday in Berlin. The budget account for 1983 bore witness to this.

"On the basis of the law on the state budget plan for 1983, approved by the People's Chamber, revenue to the state budget worth M192.4 billion was achieved in 1983 and plan targets were exeeded by 1.4 percent. Total expenditure comes to M191.7 billion. Thus the surplus -- provided for in the law -- of revenue over expenditure was M620.4 million. As in every year in the development of our Republic, in 1983 a balanced state budget was also ensured," Hoefner said. Workers in industry, construction, agriculture and goods transport, and communications, as well as in trade had a decisive share in the stable development of state finances. Dwindling costs and growing returns created the preconditions necessary so that the planned return levied by the state from industry was exceeded by 2.2 percent.

Most combines' expenditure was less than the planned prime costs per M1,000-worth-of-goods production. The minister said that this makes clear the great progress in the saving of materials and energy, in the effective use of labor potential, and in the increased introduction of new technologies. In order to solve scientific-technological problems in 1983, a total of M8.2 billion was spent, M2.7 billion of which came from the state budget.

"In 1983, our state put considerable sums into the financing of investments," Hoefner said. In all, expenditure was M50 billion, which served to improve the material-technology basis of the economy and the continuance of the social policy. Of this, some M8.1 billion came from the state budget. The main focuses were the move to different fuels, the implementation of foreign economic tasks, the development of the energy and raw materials base and measures for the exploitation of secondary raw materials. Great importance was attached to the swift implementation in production of economically significant scientific-technological results, particularly in the development and application of microelectronics.

Greater effectiveness and lower costs were achieved in the agricultural and food industry as well. The socialist cooperatives received M3.6 billion in bonuses, premium prices, and other production incentives from the state budget. The 1984 [as received] plan tasks required the tapping of further reserves to raise yields and output. The agrarian price reform proved to be an effective instrument in the socialist agricultural enterprises for improving the cost-return ratio.

"Against the retrograde social developments seen in all capitalist countries, the historical achievement of our socialist state in consistently implementing its social policy program is all the more marked." The 1983 budget account provided convincing evidence with its allocations of M62 billion in this field; M9.3 billion was allocated from the state budget for housing provision and management. With the addition of housing credits and the use of resources, particularly by the workers housing cooperatives, total funds amount to over M20 billion.

Housing conditions were improved for over 590,000 citizens in 1983, the best result yet on the path to solving the housing question.

"It is a matter of course for our citizens that our children are well looked after in creches and nurseries, attend a polytechnic secondary school for 10 years, learn a trade, and are able to work at it in a secure job." The state spent M11.1 billion on education, including M1.2 billion on nursery schools. The sum of M858 million was spent on school meals, M120 million on student refectories, and M647 million on scholarship grants.

The sum of M11.2 billion was spent on public health, mainly to improve primary medical care, and on preventive medicine. Well over M1.4 billion was allocated for children's allowances, maternity grants and subsidies for families with many children. These funds will be increased as the decision, jointly adopted by the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Executive Committee and the Council of Ministers in May 1984, is implemented on improving working and living conditions for families with three and more children.

In 1983, M15.5 billion was spent from the social insurance budget to meet the entitlement of some 3.3 million pensioners. To this must be added, from December 1984 and in 1985, the funds which, under the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Executive Committee and the Council of Ministers, are earmarked for raising minimum and other pensions. Annually M1.2 billion will be spent from the budget for this purpose.

Considerable funds were earmarked for cultural life, sports, and recreation. Expenditure on theaters, orchestras, and cultural centers totaled almost M1 billion. The sum of M480 million was provided for recreation and the holiday service.

In view of the aggravated confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, the GDR did everything in 1983 to protect its socialist society and maintain peace. The required funds for national defense of M11.4 billion were made available as planned. The GDR will continue to fulfill its international duty in this field in alliance with the Warsaw Pact states and act on the principle that the struggle to preserve peace and the protection of the socialist fatherland are indivisible.

Details of Expenditures

LD151931 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0927 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- The revenue for the GDR state budget in 1983 was M192,409.5 million. Expenditure was M191,689.1 million. These figures emerge from the state budget account for 1983.

Expenditure on social security totaled M30,502 million. Pensions entailed an expenditure of M15,519.5 million, free medical treatment for the people cost M6,115.7 million, medicine medical aid cost M3,297.2 million, and sick pay cost M3,880 million.

In order to ensure stable prices for basic necessities and secure tariffs, the state budget provided funds totaling M21,853.3 million. Of these, M12,094.5 million went to price support for food, M5,950.3 million went for industrial goods, and M3,059.2 million for stable fares in long-distance and short-range passenger traffic.

Last year expenditure on education amounted to M11,118.9 million. Costs for the feeding of children and schoolchildren in general schools and preschool institutions was M857.8 million. In the year 1983, M11,150.4 million was provided for the health and security system. The payment of state child benefit and maternity grants cost M1,396.5 million.

Defense expenditure totaled M11,401.4 million and M4,449.6 million were spent on public security, the legal system and securing the state border.

Total expenditure on home-building amount to M9,316.5 million. This included M2,393.6 million for the construction of new homes, education supply and welfare institutions, M1752.8 million for repairs, and M2,335.2 million for the supply of heat, hot water, energy, and other services. In 1983, investment provision in the budget amounted to M8,143 million. The financing of science and technology and research institutions cost M2,739.5 million.

The maintenance and repair of roads and railways cost M3,232.3 million. Expenditure on the road system was M1,520.6 million, and on the railways M1,483.8 million. Support for cultural institutions and the advancement of art and culture came to M1,801.2 million. The most important items of revenue were the levies last year from the state-owned combines and factories, which totaled M117,874.4 million.

VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 7-DAY VISIT

LD181914 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- A party delegation of Hanoi, led by Tran Tan, alternate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and second secretary of the Hanoi party committee, arrived in Budapest Monday. Invited by the HSWP Budapest Committee, the delegation is to spend seven days in Budapest.

PRK FRONT GROUP TO STUDY PPF'S POLITICAL ROLE

LD181912 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUFNCD), headed by Deputy Chairman Men Chhan, member of the Council of State, arrived in Hungary Monday on the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF). The delegation is to study the part played by the People's Front in the political system of the society, and its cooperation with state, social and mass organizations and the churches. The negotiating group of the PPF is headed by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay. The talks are also attended by Kao Samreth, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Hungary.

GDR NATIONAL FRONT PPF LEADERS BEGIN TALKS

LD181911 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Academician Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the Front, arrived in Hungary Monday on the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF).

At Ferihegy Airport the delegation met Tibor Petho, deputy president of the PPF NC. Present at [words indistinct] was Dr [name indistinct] Korner, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR to Hungary.

The leaders of the two partner organizations started talks today.

SPORTS OFFICIAL ON RESULTS OF OLYMPIC PULLOUT

LD162216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] We now turn to a domestic issue that has been occupying the public's attention for weeks and which has not given an easy task to Hungarian sports leaders. Can the sportsmen who have been preparing for the Olympic games for 4 years be compensated? How do international sports relations shape up in the future? Istvan Buda, state secretary and chairman of the National Physical Education and Sports Office, speaks to "168 Hours"; the reporter is Gyorgy Ney.

[Begin recording] [Ney] You said at a press conference that the sports leadership stands on the side of sportsmen both materially and morally. I would like to ask you to expound this statement.

[Buda] It can be factually proved that the sportsmen and sports leaders preparing for the Olympic games, as well as all those who participated in the preparation and served the necessary works well, have carried out the bulk of their work. Therefore the sports leadership has judged that the sum which we designated as an incentive for the Los Angeles Olympic games, we shall distribute(?among competitors) in the course of this year. When we speak about moral incentives, I mean two well-known factors: On the basis of results achieved in serious world competitions, sportsmen also receive government honors, according to achievement; or, for example, in respect of gaining the title "Competitor at International Level -- in the first place we recognize the sportsman as a competitor on an internationl level, but this has a financial aspect as well because he receives regular monthly support from the sports center, enabling him to continue competition on a higher level.

[Ney] What was that to which you referred, that which we have designated as incentives -- was it a small sum, besides moral honors and recognition?

[Buda] At high-level competitions such as European championships or world championships and Olympuc games we are operating a material incentive determined in advance; in other words the competitors know that, taking the Moscow Olympics for example, if somebody gains a gold medal in an individual competition in Moscow, then he is entitled to 100,000 forints from the sports center. This was intended as recognition of 4 years work. A gold medal achieved in team competition also has its own quota per head, which cannot be larger than the amount given for an individual gold medal. And so on, gradually to silver and bronze medals down to the fourth, fifth, and sixth places, which in the unofficial points competition register points for Hungary.

[Ney] Have these sums changed since Moscow?

[Buda] It is our intention to increase these sums somewhat because, and this is no secret, 4 years have passed and the purchasing power of the forint is different from 4 years ago. Also, this competition was to be a little more complex and had been expected to be held in more difficult conditions, as competitors from countries which did not participate in the Olympic games in Moscow would have been here; therefore, we intended to give a larger sum than we gave for Moscow.

[Ney] The sports leadership is in a doubly difficult situation now because even these sums had not been clarified in advance. Therefore, sportsmen seem as if they are expecting to some extent, allowances.

[Buda] The sportsmen did not at the time know the concrete form, but the complexity lies not only in this but also in that we have to evaluate and judge work already carried out, the final objective of which the competitors could not fulfill. Therefore a determined proportion of the sum designated for this -- I would dare say, the larger part of this sum -- must be distributed to sportsmen on the basis of the work already carried out and on the basis of the differentiated qualifying report of leaders in the sports disciplines in the various branches of sports.

[Ney] What do you take as a basis? The latest results, that is the results of various world competitions in 1984, or the average achievements over the last 4 years?

[Buda] The last 4 years as well as past years. It is not enough to give recognition, but incentives too must be provided so that in this psychological situation -- which at the moment cannot be said to be rosy among the competitors -- the competitors will resume work again on a high level so that when they meet in the sports disciplines included in the summer Olympic games they will achieve similar results.

[Ney] How are international sports contacts with Hungarian sportsmen, the Hungarian sports federation and leadership shaping up in these weeks, and how will these develop after the Olympics? What can be expected?

[Buda] In this situation the various countries and sports organizations cannot yet place the staying away by the majority of the socialist countries. The Tungsram Cup is considered in water polo as one of the [word indistinct] greatest competitions in the world and here everybody who was invited participated. This is an enormous question. The president and vice president of the world federation are also here, and we have had talks with them as well about our future cooperation.

[Ney] You have referred to the sportsmen several times. What is the mood among them, how did they take the first decision of our not participating in the Olympic games and also this new type of incentive system?

[Buda] On that particular day we invited the leaders and one or two competitors from every sports discipline so that they would learn of the Hungarian Olympic Committee's decision not from television, radio, or the press but directly from the sports leaders. Well, I wish that atmosphere on nobody, neither myself nor on sportsmen. Even in the days that followed there was an extraordinarily depressed mood among sportsmen and leaders of the various sports disciplines. This can be described in a way that pays even more attention to nuances. Those older sportsmen for whom it would have been the last chance reacted by saying that it is not worth doing this, that they intended to give up, and so on and so forth. Meetings have begun, and we have visited every team one after another; by now we have visited six teams. We tell them clearly why we did what we did, and about our idea in respect of the future; we answer every question with great patience and understanding. I can say honestly that I was often close to tears as a result of the moving moment. I dare to state with a clear conscience that they are already smiling as they see the prospects in sport. I believe with conviction that Hungarian sports will not suffer a great loss (?in numbers) as a result of missing the Olympic games, and that so many will give up now just because they are not taking part in the Olympics -- yes, there will be one or two such people.

OBITUARY PRAISES BERLINGUER'S ROLE IN PCI

AU131225 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Who Enrico Berlinguer was and whom his party, country, public life, and the international workers movement has lost in his person has been shown by the tragically early end of his life. Illness overcame him during a speech at a meeting. He was already on the verge of collapsing, but he continued until the illness took hold of him; he opposed the blow while he had the power to do so. Many of his comrades did not want to leave him even after he had been taken to the hospital. They were on the watch for news of his condition, and not only in Padua and the whole of Italy but also all over the world. In Hungary, too, people were closely following his fate as though he belonged to them. Without consideration for party affiliation, the leaders of Italian political life visited his bedside, starting with the president of the Republic; abroad, deep sympathy was expressed by, first of all, the communist parties, but also by a large number of other foreign political organizations and personalities. And of course now that his life has ended, in mourning it will also be reflected that in his person a communist leader has departed from this world whose life and activity had become indivisibly intertwined with the struggle for the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism.

A brief history of his life also shows how deeply rooted his destiny was in this struggle.

He was born in the Sardinian town of Sassari on 25 May 1922. His father was a progressive-minded lawyer who later became a Socialist Party delegate. Already in his student years the young Berlinguer had become in touch with the forces fighting against fascism. He joined the illegal Communist Party in 1943, at the age of 21, and became secretary of the Communist Youth Organization in his native town. In January 1944, he was jailed, accused of antifascist organization. After his release, at the end of the same year, he was elected member of the secretariat of the Italian communist youth movement.

After the liberation of Italy, he was the head of the local organization of young communists, first in Milan, then in Rome. In 1945 he was elected to the PC Central Committee. From 1949 he was secretary general of the Italian Communist Youth Organization. Under his leadership, the young Italian Communists took an active part in the political struggle to protect the rights of democratic freedom and against NATO.

From 1950 to 1953, he held the post of president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He lived in Budapest for years and was able to follow the Hungarian development directly and closely. Dating from this period was his friendship for our people and country, for the problems of construction of socialism in Hungary, which he kept till the end of his life, dated from this period.

From 1957 he held different important positions in the PCI leadership: He was director of the party college, then head of the district party committee for Sardinia. Following this, he directed the activity of the PCI Organizational Department. From 1962 to 1966 he was a member of the Secretariat of the PCI Central Committee. At the 11th PCI Congress in 1966, he was elected a member of the Politburo, in 1969 deputy secretary general, and in 1972, at the 13th congress, he was elected secretary general of the party. He held this position until his premature death. "The Communists," he said at his election, "urge that Italy actively contribute to holding the European security conference as soon as possible, and promote the earliest possible elimination of military blocs.... The Communists want to ensure for Italy the role of a great, free nation of the West, making it free from subordination to U.S. imperialism, and they want to fulfill the mission awaiting the West European working class in furthering the cause of socialism all over the world."

Enrico Berlinguer gained great respect and popularity in his party and Italian society for his self-sacrificing activity on behalf of Italian workers, his activism, his ability to constantly renew himself and with his search for new roads. His activity of many decades as head of the PCI serving the adance of the Italian workers and the progress of the entire nation, and his activity as a representative of internationalist solidarity put him among the important personalities of the Italian and international communist and workers movement. His activity has considerably contributed to the fact that the PCI plays a vital role in the struggle for a better fate of the working millions.

In the past almost 1 and 1/2 decades, he played a key role in further developing the activity of the PCI. The working out of the so-called historic compromise policy is linked with his name and his initiative. This concept was born of the particular Italian conditions.

The PCI, excluded from the government and representing one-third of the votes, was trying to find ways to lead the country out of the increasingly serious crisis which the Christian Democratic Party was unable to handle.

Berlinguer was one of those who did not want to accept the situation; he lived the dilemmas of the political situation with special sensitivity and often searched for possibilities for action with agony and struggle. There were issues where it was necessary to argue with him, such as, in evaluating the resources of renewal of existing socialism, but never for the reason that he was striving for constant renewal and experiment; he had great merits, among other things, in working out the policy of democratic alternative. He was always ready to draw conclusions, too, for instance in Berlinguer's feeling for reality being proved by the fact that also under the current strained international situation the PCI accepts the special responsibility borne as the biggest Communist Party of the Western world. Enrico Berlinguer's intellect was also characterized by the search for theoretical answers to serious problems. In this respect, he was the follower and successor of the activity of his great predecessors, Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti, and Luigi Longo.

He was a determined fighter for peace, of the struggle against the spread of nuclear weapons, the deployment of nuclear missiles, of the struggle for disarmament. In the last months of his life he maintained the position and advocated that: "It is necessary to get together to halt the arms race, to immobilize the arsenals and to continue talks aimed at reducing armaments."

Often it has been said about him that he was an outstanding orator, although he did not practice Italian rhetoric but instead appealed to the people's intelligence. He always spoke calmly and with restraint, but with extraordinary power of conviction. He put the stress not on appearance but on the content and logic of his words.

His death has caused a serious and painful loss for the PCI, the whole Italian people, the international communist and workers movement, and the progressive world. Our party and people which highly appreciated Comrade Berlinguer's activity, share the deep mourning of the Italian Communists.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT

LD180249 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, who headed the Hungarian delegation at the 110th session of the CMEA Executive Committee, held in Moscow June 15-16, returned to Budapest Saturday. The delegations attending the session were headed by the deputy prime minister CMEA member countries representatives.

Before leaving Moscow, Jozsef Marjai was seen off at the airport by Nikolai Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and permanent CMEA representative, and Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the CMEA.

FALUVEGI COMMENTS ON 5-YEAR PLAN, CEMA SUMMIT

LD152249 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- "The Patriotic People's Front of Hungary endorses the position of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee on the further development of the system of economic management." The statement is part of a position adopted in Budapest Friday during a meeting of the Patriotic People's Front National Council.

The Hungarian People's Front movement welcomes the idea of submitting the medium-term economic plan proposals to discussion by a broad section of the population. (The movement considers the idea as an advanced version of the present practice of planning.) The People's Front is of the view that this will increase public confidence in the government and encourage public readiness to take part in laying the groundwork of planning. This is a way of strengthening social consensus in macro-economic planning.

During the meeting Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, briefed the meeting on the preliminary conception of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). He said the Hungarian economy was capable of a renewal and to overcome difficulties provided untapped potentials were utilized and the advantages inherent in the intensive mode of production were exploited more consistently. Better and more efficient work should be a decisive source of growth. [Words indistinct] of the tendencies in the world economy, Lajos Faluvegi said, Hungary cannot expect a radical improvement or recovery. Speaking of the summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow, which concluded on Thursday, Lajos Faluvegi praised the political and economic importance of the meeting. He stressed the member countries' resolve to promote mutually beneficial cooperation.

The People's Front National Council elected the members of the National Council for the protection of the family. The council includes representatives of the trade unions, the Communist Youth Union, the National Council of Women, the Red Cross and the churches.

BORDER TRADE EXCHANGES INCREASING TO MEET DEMAND

LD181617 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1505 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Interview with Attila Kiraly, director of the Ministry of Domestic Trade International Affairs Department, by Katalin Gorgei; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Summary] [Gorgei] The system of barter is currently spreading throughout the entire world economy. We in CEMA also practice this form of trade with our CEMA partners.

[Kiraly] In Hungary today 15 percent of our supply of goods consists of import goods and 66 percent of this, or about R850 million, comes from countries that account in rubles. Some 80 percent of this trade is based on annual foreign trade agreements; while 20 percent is made up of domestic trade goods exchanges, exchanges of goods between stores, and border goods exchanges. Our ruble-accounting imports have significantly increased in recent years, but not as much as we would have liked. This applies mainly to clearing [preceding word spoken in English], where we were unable to increase imports as much as the demand justified. Also for this reason we increased these domestic trade and border trade exchanges at a faster rate, by 10-15 and even 20 percent annually. This year we have about 360 such exchanges amounting to about R120 million. To give just one example, on a border trade basis, we will import from Czechoslovakia over R12 million worth of bricks, tiles, doors, windows, and other building materials.

INDICATORS FOR 1984 SHOW WAGE, EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

WA181330 Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 7 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The volume of industrial production for the first 4 months of 1984 was 4.1 percent greater than in the previous year.

From among the main branches, the machine industry increased its production by 5.4 percent, the chemical industry by 3 percent, light industry by 3.6 percent, food industry by 8.8 percent. Compared to last year, the quantity of domestic sales grew by 1.8 percent while export deliveries grew by 18.1 percent. Employment at the large enterprises and cooperatives is 0.7 percent less than in the first 4 months of last year, while the average wage is 7.4 percent higher.

The total procurement of agricultural products exceeded those of last year by 8.4 percent. The volume of slaughtered hogs grew significantly, while the procurement volume of other slaughtered animals declined, as did that of produce.

Investment expenditures were 0.8 percent higher as compared to a year ago. State-determined investments were higher and enterprise-determined investments lower than last year's. Employment in this sector is 2.2 percent less than 1 year ago and average monthly wages 6.9 percent more. The nominal monetary income of the population exceeded last year's by 9 percent. Wage payments were more moderate than this and the income related to agricultural product sales increased at a significantly faster pace.

Sales in small trades increased by 9 percent at current prices and 0.5 percent at comparable prices. Compared to last January-April, the sales volume of food and clothing items fell somewhat, while that of chemical industry items grew.

Exports for the first four months (at current prices) increased by 12 percent and imports by 7.7 percent. Foreign trade closed with a positive balance. A negative balance of 5.7 billion forints came about in the ruble accounts, while a positive balance of a 6.4 billion forints developed in the convertible currency accounts.

STATE-RUN SHOPS RIVAL SMALL SHOPKEEPERS' PRICES

LD161512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Several times this week in our morning programs we have dealt with the price of vegetables and fruit, with buying up, and with the work of commerce -- for the most part with Zoldert [state-run greengrocers]. We now continue this with a commentary by Istvan Szollos. My colleague feels that he should speak most about the profit system of the Zoldert shops as the most important aspect. He believes this because, at least in Budapest, this enterprise markets one-third of the products:

From Monday morning, the following new prices for vegetables and fruit will come into effect in state shops: 1 kilogram of cauliflower -- from 4.40 forints to 5.60 forints; a bunch of carrots -- 1 forint; marrowfat peas -- 3.60 forints; new potatoes -- 4.50 forints; garden sorrel -- 3.60 forints; cherries -- 5.60 forints a kilogram; strawberries -- depending on quality, ranging from 7.60 forints to 14 forints; gooseberries -- from 3.20 to 4 forints! Where can you find these state shop prices? in the 1959 June 8 issue of HETFOI HIREK. The vegetable prices written down then were obligatory for the manager of every shop.

I shall not list present-day prices -- let us not upset one another. However, what is thought provoking is that -- and now I shall be cynical -- the Zoldert shops rival the samll shopkeepers in price. The retail shops of producer cooperatives simply (?have cheap prices) compared with Zoldert.

However, when dreaming up the so-called multichanneled marketing system, the state sector was intended to influence the market with its low prices. This worked for some time, as long as the centrally established vegetable prices were obligatory for every Zoldert shop. True, these shops did not get onto the housewives' lists as champions of pretty goods and good quality.

However, at least the goods were cheap, and if the ones with worms were thrown out, even they were usable. If, on the other hand, someone had a fat wallet, she could choose at the maszek [private dealers].

With the reorganization of domestic trade, the strangest crossbreed came into being at the desk: the Zoldert profit-interested shop. It is not the interest in profit which is strange; after all, the shop is a business. Rather it is the method they have chosen. The shop manager buys his goods where they are the cheapest, the most advantageous. He keeps accounts that are advantageous for him, that is, the procuring price, as dictated by the free market or the small shopkeepers. The profit goes into the pocket of Zoldert and into his own pocket. It would seem that Zoldert does not affect vegetable prices by this practice. In fact, I dare to say that it expressly drives them up.

Most of its shops have an interest in profit. The price list, which is valid from noon each day, is only guidance. Put clearly, it is worth as much as the paper on which it is printed. The shopper? The shopper learns from day to day the game of who wins today between Zoldert and its business managers. Will the manager of the shop be able to deliver adequate profit, or will the Zoldert controllers discover the trickery and use the extra profit to increase the enterprise's profits?

The housewife can calculate which is cheaper -- fried cauliflower or fried pork chops. According to present market prices, the meat is cheaper!

HARDWARE STORE MANAGER INVOLVED IN EMBEZZLEMENT

LD170753 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 17 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] NEPSZABADSAG writes about a 14 million forints imbalance in the books. The event occurred in Veresegyhaz where the corrupt manager of a hardware supermarket and his associates, according to the title of the article, [words indistinct] have weaved a net of interest and confused everything. According to the investigation so far, they took advantage of two things: the incredibly superficial controls, and the fact that many people are prepared to pay big cash for goods that are included on the list of shortages.

POLLUTION PROBLEMS REQUIRE CLOSER COOPERATION

WA121500 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Jun 84 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Environmental Protection, a Common Concern With Our Neighbors; Youth for the Preservation of the Environment"]

[Text] In Kecskemet the ongoing national youth environmental protection conference came to a close on Saturday.

The first speaker at the Saturday session was Gyorgy Gonda, state secretary, and president of the National Environmental and Nature Protection Office. As others have stated, he emphasized that in the past 10-15 years in Hungary the need for conscious protection of the living world has come to the forefront. We know the assignment, but we have not drawn the appropriate conclusions yet. Fortunately our environment in this country is only under moderate pressure today. But power plants and smelters are polluting the environment at unacceptable levels.

Increasing automobile traffic, the packaging, transport and storage of agricultural chemicals, and the disposal of wastes also cause concern. In agriculture, the declin amount of food-producing land makes the situation more difficult. In thirty years, agriculture will cease in an area the size of a small county. In the spheres of water and air protection we have to expand cooperation with the neighboring countries, especially since water and air do not recognize any borders. For example, 96 percent of the surface water in Hungary originates outside the borders. The disposal of sewag is another task, because 75 percent of the population has access to the public water supply, yet only half are linked to the sewage system.

After summarizing the tasks to be accomplished, the state secretary emphasized that results can only be achieved, if societal behavior changes, so that there is social cohesion. The most important element of this is the education of youth involving the broadening of its horizons in every age group, and in every school and workplace. The proper perception and desire to act will only develop like this. In this manner, societal cooperation expands in the protection of the environment. KISZ has to accept responsibility for this. It must not resemble a campaign, instead it should consist of well-thought out, long-range actions. The National Environment and Nature Protecti Office too will agree with and support such actions. The state secretary announced th soon a Hungarian "Red Book" will appear. This book will publicize the most critical actions that have to be taken concerning the protection of the environment.

The lectures heard during the two-day conference were discussed in section meetings by the participants. Later, Sandor Szoradi, the secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, summarized the observations.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO -- Mexico City, June 18 (MTI) -- Janos Toth, the new ambassad of the Hungarian People's Republic to Mexico, has presented his credentials to Preside Miguel de la Madrid of the United Mexican States. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 175 GMT 18 Jun 84 LD]

VIETNAMESE PROSECUTOR COMPLETES VISIT -- Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- A Vietnamese delegation led by Tran Le, chief public prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, that paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Chief Public Prosecutor Karoly Szijarto, left Budapest on Thursday. The Hungarian and Vietnamese prosecutors exchanged views on recent changes in the administration and operation of prosecution in the two countries and on crime detection. The Vietnamese delegation studied the enforcement of some principal provisions of the Hungarian Prosecution Act, the work of prosecutors and its efficiency. The chief public prosecutors discussed questions of crime prevention and of lawfulness. During its stay the delegation met Rezso Trautman vice-president of the Presidential Council. Tran Le paid calls on Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, and Justice Minister Imre Markoja. [Text] [Budapest M in English 0604 GMT 15 Jun 84 LD]

PRENSA LATINA ANNIVERSARY -- Havana, June 17 (MTI) -- The PRENSA LATINA Cuban news agency, the first socialist news agency of Latin America, is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its founding. Leaders of several news agencies attended the Havana ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary. MTI Deputy Director-General and Editor-in-Ch Tamas Palos represented the Hungarian news agency. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 172 GMT 17 Jun 84 LD]

OLSZOWSKI CONCLUDES VISITS TO DRA, MPR

Kabul Statement Summarized

AU131332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Report by Bogdan Mikolajczyk, special correspondent in Kabul]

[Text] The official visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, commenced on 10 June. The visit was at the invitation of Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs.

After his arrival in Kabul, Minister Olszowski made a statement before the cameras and microphones of Afghan television and radio. I have come to your country, he said, in order to express our friendship and support for your just struggle in defense of the ideals of the April 1978 revolution and for your efforts to stabilize the domestic situation and solve Afghan problems.

Expressing Poland's full and unchanging support for the DRA during the just struggle in defense of the revolutionary achievements against the forces of internal counter-revolution and imperialist intervention from the outside, Minister Olszowski said that together with the USSR and other socialist and progressive countries, we are struggling for common goals and the defense of peace, the security of nations, and equal international cooperation. We are opposing the arms race which American imperialism has imposed on the world. We are warning against the danger of nuclear war and taking appropriate countermeasures. Both our countries are targets of imperialism's dark endeavors. An undeclared war is being waged against the DRA. Economic restrictions, boycotts, and mass production aggression are being applied against socialist Poland.

On Sunday afternoon [10 June], as I am writing this, the first round of talks between the Polish and Afghan heads of diplomacy ended.

In the evening, Minister Dost held a dinner for the Polish guest, during which speeches were made. S.M. Dost stressed that the United States is reinforcing its illusions as to the possibility of halting the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan.

The United States is also under the illusion that the events in Poland may be influenced by means of blockades and subversion.

S. Olszowski, referring to the recent NATO Council session in Washington, stressed that it has confirmed NATO strategy so far, calculated to bring this bloc military and economic superiority and break the socialist countries. Together with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, Poland is firmly opposing this policy and is not sparing efforts to halt the arms race, achieve detente, and preserve peace. S. Olszowski stressed that the increase in NATO armaments is accompanied by more and more frequent attempts to undermine the Yalta-Potsdam legal order, in other words the foundations of the peaceful order in Europe. In the FRG ideas are being spread about open borders, including the Polish border on the Odra and Nysa Rivers.

There can only be one reply to such a policy -- a strengthening of defense capability, a tightening of cooperation, and a consolidation of the political unity of the countries of the socialist community and also of those countries that have embarked upon the road to socialist development.

Returns From Tour

LD181533 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 18 June -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski returned home today from his week-long official tour of Afghanistan and Mongolia after making a stop-over in Moscow on his way back to Warsaw. At Moscow airport Minister Olszowski was greeted and bidden farewell by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, CPSU CC member Boris Aristov and other officials.

Reportage on MPR Visit

For reportage by PAP and MONTSAME news agencies on the visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by Foreign Minister Olszowski, including a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, see the Mongolia section of the 19 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPO

WARSAW SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

LD152038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The first meeting of the plenipotentiary of the USSR and Polish Governments for matters concerning the Warsaw subway construction, that is between Viktor Kozlov, Soviet deputy minister of transport construction, and Jerzy Majewski, deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry, was held in Warsaw today. A protocol was signed stating that the agreement between the USSR and Polish Governments of 7 June 1982 concerning economic cooperation and technical cooperation in the construction of the first underground line in Warsaw, and also the two sides' commitments for 1983-84, is being fully implemented.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM MEETING

LD181234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform is being held in Warsaw today. The implementation and results of economic reform in 1983 are being discussed. The meeting is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Also participating in the meeting are representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council and trade union activist appointed by the Collegium of Trade Unions Federation.

Opening Speech

LD182236 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Jun 84

["Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Meeting of the Commission on Questions of Econom Reform" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun (PAP) -- In opening the meeting of the commission on questions of economic reform, I want first of all to welcome new members in our midst -- representatives of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and also trade union officials sent here by the board of chairmen of trade union federations. We consider it right for representatives of self-governing labor bodies to take part in the work of the commission. We have taken the appropriate steps for this purpose.

I also want to inform you that the Politburo and Presidium of the government have appointed Professor Z. Messner, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers to the post of deputy chairman of the commission.

Exactly 3 years ago, in June 1981, our commission adopted and directed to the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers the draft of "Economic Reform Guidelines," which was then approved by the Ninth PZRP Congress and the Sejm. Since then the "Guidelines" have been determining the main line of the restructuring of the system of the functioning of the economy. Today we are assessing the [word indistinct] of the implementation and the results of the 1983 reform. Comparison of these (?dates) already proves that we are not whistling in the wind, that the intentions and programs pronounced in that difficult year were not a time-serving gesture, nor a concession to the [word indistinct] opposition, but were an expression of the sincere aspiration and unshakable [word indistinct] to improve [word indistinct] economic mechanisms, in accordance with the demands of socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist character of the economy and the state. And, although it is possible to hold discussions and arguments on the rhythm of changes and the correctness of certain decisions, it is impossible, in the light of the facts, to dispute that a profound [passage indistinct] but the present system radically differs from that which existed 3 years ago. The reform is having an ever stronger influence on the economy. The first positive results are already discernible, showing enhanced productive activity and growth of efficiency in the economy [words indistinct] The best evidence of this are the positive economic results, including those achieved in the latest period.

It can already be said today that the basic directions of the reform are being tested. This view was given by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. It was also the main trend in speeches at the 16th Central Committee plenum. And, as is known, there were also critical speeches. These were formulated in an indirect way, though sometimes they were direct and sharp. These were speeches not against (?the reform) [words indistinct] positions of striving for its correct implementation. This is borne out by the fact that the new principles of functioning are taking ever deeper root and permeating the reality of everyday life, but also by the fact that they are apprehended (?not) uncritically. This poses for the commission the duty of making an especially deep and careful analysis of public assimilation and the all-round (?feelings) which the changes to the system of economic functioning bring with them. (?All of us) know that [word indistinct] correct special-purpose decision problems, which have not yet been fully worked out, occur.

In accordance with accepted principles we [word indistinct] produce a comprehensive evaluation by the public and the government of the process of implementing the reform. This is a good method which has already been verified. It enables a most [word indistinct] picture of the situation and of trends at various levels of economic activity to be obtained, and also varying viewpoints to be reconciled. This method proved unusually useful in the production of the modification and improvements to the system that have been introduced since the beginning of this year.

At today's session of the committee we analyzed and evaluated the course of the realization and the results of the reforms in 1983, along with elements of an evaluation of the first months of this year. We all understand the great significance of that evaluation. Taking the draft report which was prepared by the representatives of the government for questions concerning economic reform as a departure point, we must strive to respond first of all to the following questions:

--Is the reform being fulfilled in accordance with its main principles?

--Was the energy put into making the changes sufficient; at what section and for what reasons were there obstacles and delays?

-- Was the effect of the mechanisms of the reform sufficiently powerful and did it respond sufficiently to the aims of the socioeconomic policy?

-- [Words indistinct] of production, the raising of its efficiency, the restoration of a market balance and opposition to inflationary pressure?

-- Do the mechanisms of reform open up sufficient possibilities and do they provide sufficient motivation for the solution of future problems concerning the country's development, especially in the sphere of technical progress and in the sphere of economic cooperation with countries abroad?

-- What are and, in particular, what will be the social, ideological-political conseuences of the functioning of the economy according to the new principles; how do they influence the situation of the various social classes, strata and groups of the working people; what will be their effect on the public consciousness?

-- What are the most important conditions now for a correct continuation of the reform in accordance with the line adopted by the ninth congress; what are the potential dangers which threaten this process?

These are fundamental questions; however, we must consider them in the light of realities and accumulated experience, in a specific rather than abstract manner. Many of these questions were touched on in the draft report, but the answers given in it to some of the questions listed were not full enough. A number of the phenomena described require further in-depth analysis of the reasons and causes that give rise to them. That is why we attach such great importance to the views which were expressed at today's meeting of the commission. The government will study them attentively before finally endorsing the report and forwarding it to the Sejm.

Elections to the people's councils were held yesterday. They were an important sociopolitical event. Preliminary results show that the overwhelming majority of the population support the line charted by the party and front of political forces united in the PRON. The law on people's councils and territorial self-government comes into force today. It may be that not everyone yet understands the nature of the changes which this important act makes to sociopolitical life. The rights of the community factor have been fundamentally expanded. From today onward, the picture of Poland is to be influenced more than it has been hitherto by the activity, initiative, and wishes of local communities of the population. This process taking place in the country's territorial system, ties in directly with the entire economic mechanism, and is an important component of the economic reform. This presents our commission with the unusually important task of participating in the drafting of appropriate work methods of local state bodies in the management of the economy. It would be a good thing to intensify the work of the commission's groups in this area. It would also be expedient to organize this year a check on what the leading cadres in local administration know about the reform.

Means and methods of work by bodies of the state administration are of great significance in creating conditions for the correct functioning of enterprises. These bodies have great responsibility for the progress of the economic processes. It is not easy for everyone to master new work methods and principles for using the economic instruments to influence enterprises. Under pressure caused by the lack of any economic balance and tensions which arise, it often happens that one body or another interferes too easily in recently acquired independence of enterprises. We must resolutely oppose this. On the other hand, we must oppose private [partikulyarnyy] interests and incorrec understanding of independence.

The enterprise is a link in the entire national economy and its activity must be synchronized with the purposes and aims of the country's socioeconomic development. New methods and style of work must be learned over a long period and, what is more, at a central level and at a lower level. The activity of each enterprise and of each cooperative must be synchronized with the aims and conditions of the socioeconomic development of the country. For this purpose we must improve methods and forms of influencing the enterprise and also deepen economic [word indistinct] of cadres and self-administering bodies and labor collectives.

In defining the principles of the reform, in implementing them, in analyzing and assessing their effect, and also in preparing corrections and modifications, an essential role has been played, and is still played by the Commission on Questions of the Economic Reform and its working groups. The commission was and is an important body for mobilizing broad social effort around the problems connected with the reform. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the members of the Commission for their work, for their great labor contribution. I also wish to make the request that they continue this activity, especially in the immediate future.

Today we should already be thinking of more long-term prospects, and about the development of the economy and its functioning in the second half of the eighties. Preparations should be organized in such a way that work connected with coordinating systems decisions with the conditions of the next 5-year plan is completed before June 1985. It can be said that in assessing today the progress and results achieved to date in the reform, we are starting a new stage of work, for the conclusions which we draw will influence concept and practice, especially in the second half of the eighties. There is a chance, a great chance, to make the best use of that which is facing us.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT VOIVODAS CONFERENCE

LD101542 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 10 Jun -- Speaking at the conclusion of the conference of voivodas held in Warsaw on 9 June, the PUWP CC first secretary and Poland's prime minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to the great number of worker opinions and proposals presented at the open 16th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC.

The prime minister put emphasis on the fact that all the achievements of that plenary meeting must be used to improve the organization of life and work of the working class and the entire nation. Particular commitments in this respect go to the state administration at all levels as its function is that of service for the state and nation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski underscored that one of the most significant issues is to improve the system of work with civil servants. The qualifications, involvement and ideological and moral values of civil servants decide about effectively counteracting phenomena which deform social life.

A thing of great significance will be the introduction of draft assumptions of the state system of work with civil servants, their ethical code and rights and duties, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

The prime minister stated that the aims of the personnel policy in Poland stem from the constitutional principles of the socio-political and economic system and are also determined by the "main assumptions of the PUWP personnel policy" adopted by the 13th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC.

The PUWP CC first secretary also spoke about the need to currently analyse problems and conclusions stemming from citizens' complaints and letters addressed to ministries, central offices and other units of administration.

A palpable improvement of the general climate around human problems, faster reaction to ills, harm and irregularities, and a friendly attitude to citizens' matters are the result of following guidelines and recommendations of the resolution of the 9th PUWP CC plenary meeting by the state and economic administration, the prime minister said.

Speaking about the forthcoming elections to people's councils, General Jaruzelski point to the necessity to respect the achievements of former people's councils. It is necessary to honestly analyse a total of citizens' motions and postulates put forward by electors in the current campaign. All the valuable proposals should enrich local programmes of development as only then electors will feel their true influence on life of their region.

Referring to definite problems raised in the discussions at the conference, the PUWP CC first secretary said one of the most significant tasks for administration at all levels is to secure full and true observance of binding laws, regulations and legal acts. For there are proper legal instruments which make it possible to firmly combat breaches of work discipline and social discipline, waste and alcoholism.

ELECTIONS CALLED LANDMARK IN BUILDING STATE

LD181218 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 17 June -- It is impossible to underestimate the significance of the ele tion Sunday of June 17. It was undoubtedly a landmark in the process of building both state and society which are strong, law-abiding and just.

Even if one puts [words indistinct] ad hoc his reflections connected with the atmospher and [word indistinct] of the meaningful act of elections to new people's councils, he cannot help but notice the widespread participation in elections, ruining once again hopes of those, both outside Poland's borders and in this country, who counted on a total boycott, staked on disorder, destabilisation, instigation. Poles' answer was simple and unequivocal.

After all, millions of voters came out not only in favour of concrete candidates, their mandatories to new people's councils. [sentence as received] The election day meant an unequivocal support for the socialist renewal, for the consistently implemented line of social, political and economic reforms, and first of all -- a support for a genuine national agreement.

Now, together with all 110 thousand councillors of all levels, we will have to make use of our potential, embodied in citizens' commitment, in the awareness of links between that of an individual and that of society, that of a region and that of the country as a whole, and also hopes that he will overcome in a quicker and a more effective way our day-to-day hardships, the still lingering effects of the crisis.

17 June, the day of elections to people's councils, reaffirmed society's maturity and wisdom, its confidence in the reliable line of agreement and socialist renewal, the lin laid out at the 9th PUWP Congress.

As of June 18 thousands of our fellow-workers, [word indistinct] comrades -- 110 thousand councillors -- will exercise full territorial power, will manage economy, finance, public life, in the full meaning of the word.

They will do it according to our mandate and on our behalf, despite and regardless of the anti-Polish propaganda by the Western press, despite calls for a boycott from people blind with hatred, since such was our Polish choice. Poland is Poland.

Monday will be another busy day here.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON WORK SAFETY, DRUGS

AU141310 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports that on 11 June the Government Presidium evaluated the standards of work safety and hygiene in 1983 and the implementation of the program to improve the safety of working conditions. The program was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 27 May 1983.

Some 236,800 work accidents occurred last year, and they were on the increase in domestic trade, services, farming, food economy, maritime economy, forestry, and timber industry. There were fewer fatal accidents in mining, power, metallurgical, machinebuilding, communications, and service industries. There were 8,550 cases of occupational diseases, which was 1,509 fewer than in 1982.

The number of control checks went up last year. Labor inspectors carried out almost 17,000 control checks in over 13,000 plants and issued over 142,000 post-control orders, some 12,000 of which stopped the work that posed direct dangers to workers. Moreover, the inspectors ordered some 21,500 workers employed in defiance of labor regulations to be transferred to other work. Over 11,000 people, mainly those from management, were fined a total of Z45.6 million for defying labor regulations.

Control checks revealed that some plants had spent less money than necessary to finance improvements in working conditions and that many plants had failed to display the necessary initiative and independence in taking measures to improve work safety and hygiene without spending any funds. Technical supervisory bodies were not effective enough in countering workers' tendency to break and ignore the basic principles of work safety and failed to review the working and training conditions of workers.

The socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 will include tasks and resources to eliminate or curb the causes of dangers in work. Plant managements have been instructed to give every assistance to social labor inspectors. The practice of verifying machines and equipment as safe in operation is being gradually implemented. As of 1984-85 academic year the curricula of technical and agricultural high schools as well as of secondary and primary schools should include subjects on work safety and ergonomy.

The Government Presidium also discussed the bill on preventing drug addiction. The bill, which was submitted by the minister of justice, is a result of discussions with social organizations and the communities concerned and seeks to effectively halt this new ill in our country. World experience in combating drug addiction has been taken into account, and legal solutions provide for preventive and therapeutic measures. Experience shows that punitive measures are necessary, but fail to be ultimately effective. Drug addiction threatens not only individuals, but society as well, and this is why the draft provides for free treatment of addicts in health service establishments. The bill also obliges the state administrative bodies to give the necessary assistance to addicts under treatment or to their relatives if their situation demands such assistance.

The Government Presidium decided that further work on the drug addiction bill should continue in line with the recommendations made during the discussion on it.

TRANSCRIPT OF URBAN'S 5 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU130849 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Jun 84 p 6

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 5 June]

[Excerpt] Renata Marsch, DPA: The joint government-Episcopate commission met yesterday. PAP has said something about proposals and some problems concerning Church-state relations. Does that mean that the draft agreement worked out several months ago is no longer valid? I have another question -- the press has reported today on a letter from perhaps 112 residents of Swidnik who have protested against the work of Western correspondents. Has the government received other protests like this and how does it intend to behave toward them?

Jerzy Urban: We have said that talks on the Church's legal status are being held between the Office for Religious Affairs and the Episcopate Secretariat. A communique confirms that these talks are in progress and that they will be continued. Work on this legal status is quite simply continuing. I do not know which document you are referring to because the work is still not finished. May I also explain that the present communique also speaks about work to settle the status of theological colleges in Poland. The Academy of Catholic Theology is a state institution and questions concerning its status are still to be settled. However, papal theological colleges, of which there are four in Poland, are Church institutions. In Article 5, Paragraph 4, the law on higher education says that the status of these colleges will be settled by means of an agreement between the government and the Church authorities. So the government is adhering to Article 5, Paragraph 4 of the law on higher education.

To answer your second question, I know about the letter from 112 employees of the transportation equipment plant in Swidnik because I have received a copy. I do not know of any other group letters. However, I do receive letters addressed to me personally from various individuals with similar contents. I have been receiving such letters for a very long time, and they still come.

Ludwik Thamm, ARD radio: Mr Minister, another question to add to that of Mrs Marsch. How is the draft agreement on the Church's status faring, and what stage have talks reached on this subject?

J. Urban: I have nothing to add to what the communique has already said. Work on this topic is quite simply continuing.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I have a brief question. Do you know if the talks on the subject of the papal academies include the election of rectors and officials to these academies, and whether the Church agrees to the election of academy authorities?

J. Urban: I can only remind you what the communique says, namely that documents settling the situation of these institutions should be worked out on the basis of the 4 May 1982 law on higher education. This sentence answers your question. However, how this is done will only be known after the talks have ended.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' REPORT TO 16TH PLENUM

For the 4 June Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU text of the "Council of Ministers' Report to the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum" read by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda at the session in Lodz on 2 June, see the EAST EUROPE REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, JPRS-EPS-84-077, 19 June, pages 5-31.

EXCERPTS OF CZARLEWSKI LETTER TO BOGDAN LIS

LD172006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] We have already reported that Bogdan Lis, member of the leadership of the so called Provisional Coordinating Committee (TKK) of the former organization Solidarity, apprehended several days ago, was found in possession of many materials and documents as well as considerable sums of money in zlotys and dollars. The listeners are already familiar with the contents of a letter sent to Bogdan Lis, alias Adam, by Jerzy Milewski, head of the so-called coordinating center of the former Solidarity in Brussels. Today we can report the contents of another item: a letter sent from Paris on 29 May this year by Slawomir Czarlewski. The author also addresses the intended recipient as Dear Adam. The text contains many other pseudonyms, the deciphering of which, however, presents no major difficulties.

Here is an initial excerpt of this letter:
Paris, 29 May 1984

Dear Adam,

The next couriers will be on 25 and 28 June, at the beginning of July, and in mid-July. At present I have only one address -- yours. It would be useful to have a reserve one, just in case. Besides that, I have a contact with access to Stefan but not a very quick and effective one.

The conspiratorial language is conspicuous. Also the information about contacts systematically maintained by couriers. The spy ring-like nature of the TKK clearly shows in the light of these few sentences alone. And one more comment: Stefan is the alias of Zbigniew Bujak, also a member of the TKK.

Here is another excerpt from the letter: In our communication I would like to change over to a computerized system; it is safer and more effective. Even with primitive recording, a dozen or so, up to several dozen typewritten pages can be sent on magnetic tape, on which only a hum would be audible. I know people who deal with this and others who could prepare a coding program. Every one of you, or only some, would get a computer like that. I would have the other one.

It transpires from the lines quoted that the Paris correspondent has knowledge of communication techniques used by various spy services. Sentences further on in the letter indicate that the preparations for using such an expensive communication method are already advanced.

Let us read on: I have already written several times that a computer with the program is already in Gdansk. Maly's friend (Piotr Mieszewski), a doctor at the medical academy, has it. I sent it almost a year ago. It has already been tested. I suggest that it be included in the communication system. According to my information, the man is reliable but you can change him.

In a further part of the letter there is a whole lot of information about disagreements, conflicts, and mistrust among the emigree activists. We will, therefore, skip over these parts.

Money matters frequently come up in the letter: And you should also resolve the problem of money for the chief. It seems to me that he should be getting as much as every one of you. All in all he does do some work which is important from our point of view.

And elsewhere: You are neglecting agreements. I have asked for letters to FO [French Labor Front] Paris and CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] Britanny, definite letters. I have sent you a letter from Britanny with the amount that they transferred for purchasing of equipment for us.

Two more short excerpts from the rest of the letter: Give me the particulars of the meeting with Kristoffersen of DGB; the game is worth the candle.

DGB is a West German union federation and Erwin Kristoffersen is the federation's Foreign Department head of long standing, engaged in financing the emigree Solidar, who maintains close contacts with Jerzy Milewski.

And another excerpt: Pass on to Stefan that CFDT Paris has decided to transfer the same amount of money in 1984 as in 1983. I am sending another 4,000. One thousand always goes directly to Krakow.

From Slawomir Czarlewski's letter we can also find out about the immediate plans for cooperation between the emigree centers and the ones working in the country.

Here is one of the final excerpts of the text: Would you also please put in order the matter with the diplomat. He should have contact only with me and he should be made better use of. He sometimes carries something to Brussels and not transfering it directly through me takes longer and is less safe.

Here, the milieu's animosities and ambitious striving to monopolize contacts come out into the open. But in that milieu there is nothing strange about that.

And another short except about plans. Let's go on: Would you be ready to film an interview with yourselves, which I would try to put on French television on 31 August? It would be worth getting it ready now. It would also be good to prepare a similar interview with the chief.

It is difficult to quote the whole text of the letter here but the presented excerpts probably characterize sufficiently the true countenance of the so-called underground.

Response From DGB Activist

LD161543 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 16 Jun 84

["DGB Activist 'Denies' -- and Confirms" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 June -- It was just the same day the Polish press published, togethe with a PAP comment, the text of the letter to Bogdan Lis from Jerzy Milewski, head of the so-called Coordinating Centre of the former Solidarity union in Brussels, that a reply came from the Foreign Department head of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB), Erwin Kristoffersen, who had been mentioned in the said letter.

In a statement he made in Duesseldorf which was quoted by the DPA agency, he denied to have been a go-between for the DGB and the banned Polish trade union Solidarity. He admitted, though, that [as received] had been in touch with Milewski and had informed him of his plans to visit Poland, and also, that he "had asked him to mediate in the talks," As one can see, what was meant to be a denial, proved to be an obvious confirmation.

It is easy to guess why Kristoffersen tries to deny what Milewski wrote about his plans. The situation when contacts with the underground in Poland are held in secrecy is quite different to that when they are made known to the whole world. Kristoffersen simply understands that the revealing of the Polish underground activists' contacts with their foreign sponsors is highly inconvenient, both for those activists and for the sponsors themselves.

NEW BUDGET LAW DRAFT SUBMITTED TO SEJM

LD152028 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 15 Jun -- A government draft of a new budget law has been recently submitted to the Polish Sejm (parliament). It aims at increasing the latter's influence on both the contents and the process of passing the state's budget and at a more thorough control over budget expenditures. The draft solutions also provide for strengthening the budgets of people's councils and increasing their independence in their spending. Under the proposed new law the Sejm is the one to decide about any increase in a total amount of central budget expenditures provided for by the law, and not the government or finance minister. More significant changes in the allocation of central budget credits will be possible only after a consultation with a respective Sejm committee. The draft also envisages a possibility of a more detailed, current parliamentary control. The proposals include many new solutions aimed to strengthen the role of representative bodies in shaping the budget and controlling expenditures, and to reduce, at the same time, the powers of local state administration bodies in introducing changes to the budget.

PRIVATE SECTOR INSPECTION REVEALS OFFENSES

LD152146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Confiscation of property and ready cash to an overall value of Z100 million, over 70 referrals to the misdemeanor courts, four persons arrested, and about 100 administrative procedures initiated with a mind to revocation of licenses or dissolution of agency contracts -- these are just some facts to give a picture of the results of what were about 1,800 inspections conducted in Warsaw over the last 2 months as part of the action to inspect and check up on the private sector. The most frequent offenses were dishonest bookkeeping, activity in contravention of the licenses issued, concealment of or speculation in goods, and illegal employment. These sins are manifest both among the owners of points of service and trade and catering establishments and Polonian firms. Seven Polonian firms had their licenses to conduct further activity revoked.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS AT POZNAN FAIR

LD141508 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 13 June (PAP) -- Polish economic officials, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Foreign Trade Chamber Chairman Ryszard Karski, have held series of talks with foreign businessmen at the 56th Poznan International Fair.

A British delegation headed by Kester George, department chief at the Commerce and Industry Ministry, held talks with Polish officials about bilateral economic relations. The sides expressed satisfaction over the fast increase in two-way trade. In connection with the British initiative to convene the 11th session of the Polish-British Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the sides agreed preliminarily to set its date for this October.

During a Polish meeting with Finnish foreign trade and economic officials the sides discussed trade exchanges and steps to make trade promotion more effective. The significant growth in the value of Polish-Finnish trade in the first quarter of the year was a promising result of the hitherto steps.

The Polish side also held talks with an Italian delegation headed by Foreign Ministry Secretary Bruno Corti. The talks covered the current state and prospects of the Polish-Italian economic relations, as well as issues which would be discussed by a mixed commission of both states.

Talks held with a delegation of the Bavarian Land government headed by Economics and Transport Minister Anton Jaumann touched upon many issues connected with the development of economic relations between Poland and the FRG.

During talks with a delegation of Lower Saxony led by Professor Johann Hellweg, the sides reviewed cooperation ties between the Poznan fair and the Hanover Messe, and agreed to further develop economic relations with Lower Saxony's firms.

Polish officials also held talks with a delegation of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic headed by Ambassador Kasem Abdulrab. The sides agreed to increase mutual trade and discussed ways to this end. The Yemeni delegation invited Poland to form a mixed commission for economic cooperation. Yemeni is interested in equipment to modernize its ports and ships, as well as in industrial goods and cement imports.

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz today also held talks with vice-chairman of the Czechoslovakian Planning Commission Vladimir Janza. The two discussed problems connected with coordinating economic plans of both countries in 1985 as regards coproduction, as well as issues of the current trade exchange.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1645 GMT on 15 June reports: "In Poznan today Horst Soelle and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, foreign trade ministers of the GDR and Poland discussed the current state and future development of external economic relations between the two countries. They noted that it has been possible to place contracts for reciprocal goods deliveries and services agreed in the 1984 annual protocol and to be well ahead with the agreements for next year, particularly in the metal processing industry. The ministers described this result as a sign of the desire and efforts of both sides to develop trade and cooperation steadily and dynamically."]

BRIEFS

POZNAN FAIR CONTRACTS -- Poznan -- The 56th International Poznan Fair is nearing its end. After 6 days of the fair, the value of the contracts concluded with the socialist countries was Z77 billion, and close on Z8 billion is the value of those concluded with Western countries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 84 LD]

KIM IL-SONG BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT IN BUCHAREST

Welcomed by Ceausescu

AU181032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1984 -- This morning Bucharest's population warmly welcomed President Kim Il-song who starts a visit to Romania today. After the official arrival ceremony at the Baneasa Railway Station President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song got on an open car heading for the official residence reserved for the Korean leader during his stay in Bucharest.

Thousands of representatives of working people of Romania's capital city lined the streets along which the official motorcade drove. Bucharesters carried portraits of the two party and state leaders, Romanian and Korean flags, panels with slogans in Romanian and Korean hailing the development of the links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song friendly answered the cheers, all the shows of friendship and solidarity of the capital city's population.

In the Victoria Square the two presidents got off their car and joined a large hora alongside Bucharesters. A group of Young Pioneers offered the two leaders tricolour rimmed scarfs and badges of the Young Pioneers' organization of Romania.

Delegation Members Listed

AU181541 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. The talks are attended for Romania by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government; Manea Manescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ilie Verdet, member of the PEC and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ion Stoian candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Iftodi, Romania's ambassador to Pyongyang.

For the DPRK the talks are attended by Comrades Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council: Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council; Yi Chong-Mok, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and DPRK Ambassador to Bucharest Cho Yong-kuk.

The talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and understanding. Before the official talks, Comrade Kim Il-song paid a protocol call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the State Council Palace. The meeting between the two party-state leaders proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual esteem and understanding which is characteristic of the traditional relations between our parties, countries, and peoples and of the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue.

Kim Il-song Toast

SK190916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged in his honor by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, at the State Council Palace in Bucharest on June 18. Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Romanian party and state leaders, comrades and friends,

Today we arrived in Bucharest, the capital of Romania, the land of our dear brothers, receiving enthusiastic welcome from the Romanian people and the citizens of Bucharest. Waving flowers, performing traditional dances and songs and shouting enthusiastic cheers, the Bucharest citizens in holiday dress warmly welcomed us all along the many, many miles of roads and streets shaded by trees covered with thick foliage. I have been deeply moved by your warm welcome and by the speech which has just been made here by esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and which overflows with friendly feelings.

Allow me to express my deep thanks to you for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality you have accorded us with the friendly feelings of blood brothers, and also to convey the fraternal greetings from our party, government and people to the Romanian Communist Party, government and people.

We are now on a fourth visit to this beautiful land of Romania, overwhelmed with delight as if we were visiting our blood brothers. This means that our two countries are in an exceptionally intimate relationship. Though Korea and Romania are far away from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are so near in mind like neighbours The friendly relations between Korea and Romania are based on terms of close intimacy between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and us and on the intense fraternal feelings of the two peoples who are fighting in cooperation for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and complete equality and mutual respect; these relations are characterized by true comradeship, fraternity and durability.

Frequent meetings among the leaders of socialist countries to exchange views, seek the consensus of opinion and step up their action are very important in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between these countries, in strengthening the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and in safeguarding world peace and security. Our current meeting will widen the way to strengthen the traditional friendship and solidarity between Korea and Romania and extend interchange and cooperation between them. It will greatly contribute to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world's people and their cause of peace and socialism.

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, you are well known to our people as their close friend and as the outstanding leader of the Romanian people. It is the result of your energetic activity and correct leadership that Romania, once backward, now stands firm in Europe as such a powerful, peace-loving socialist country with international authority as it is today. Marching towards communism, Romania has become a developed socialist industrial and agricultural state with modern industry and advanced agriculture and laid firm economic foundations for her continuous prosperity and for the betterment of her people's well-being.

We sincerely wish the Romanian people greater success in their efforts to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist revolution for social and national emancipation and to greet the 13th party congress with brilliant labour achievements as well as in their future struggle to build a socialist society which is developed in an all-round way and to advance to communism.

Under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people are striving to ease the international tension, settle disputes in a peaceful way, realize complete equality among the states and nations and defend world peace and security. In particular, you are making energetic efforts to remove the danger of a nuclear war and maintain peace in Europe. It is of tremendous importance in preventing a new world war and safeguarding world peace to preserve peace in Europe which has been the hotbed of two world wars in less than half a century. We highly appreciate the peace efforts of the Communist Party and people of Romania and express our firm solidarity with you in your just struggle.

Comrades and friends: The revolutionary causes of the peoples of Korea and Romania are closely linked together by their common aim of building socialism and communism and of safeguarding world peace and by the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity. Today the Korean people are firmly defending the bulwark of peace and socialism from the U.S. imperialists' daily pronounced moves for aggression and a new war in Far East Asia. They are vigorously struggling to build socialism and to win the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Our people, for the fulfillment of the tasks of socialist and communist construction set forth at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are striving to carry on the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- and pushing ahead with the forward movement to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

To dispel the critical tension and remove the danger of a new war from the Korean peninsula is a key to preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world and constitutes a basic prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of Korea. In order to settle this question, our party and the Government of our Republic recently made a new momentous proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authority. If we hold the tripartite talks and sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, and settle the questions of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, these will ease the tension and guarantee peace in the Korean peninsula, and create favourable conditions for our country's peaceful reunification through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The proposal of our party and the Government of our Republic for the talks is a very reasonable and realistic proposal for a successful settlement of a series of questions which await urgent solutions in the Korean peninsula. The Romanian Communist Party and government have actively supported our people in their struggle to maintain peace in the Korean peninsula and in other parts of Asia and to achieve independent and peaceful national reunification. They are also giving active support to our proposal for the tripartite talks.

I express my deep thanks to the Communist Party, the government and the brotherly people of Romania for their ever-firm solidarity with our people's cause for national reunification. Korea and Romania will make an active contribution to strengthening the socialist forces and to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world, by closely uniting, as the same socialist countries which are in the bonds of class brothers, and firmly supporting and cooperating with each other in their common cause of socialism, communism and peace.

At this place which overflows with the feelings of warm friendship, I would like to propose a toast to the indestructible brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korea and Romanian peoples, to the strengthening and development of the Romanian Communist Party and the prosperity of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and the international communist movement, to world peace, to the health of esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the health of the party and stat leaders of Romania, and to the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

U.S. BANKER CONFIDENT OF FINANCIAL SITUATION

AU131527 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1454 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1984 -- On June 12, the president of "Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company", John R. Torell III, now in Bucharest to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the bank's East-West trade branch in Romania's capital city, met with representatives of the Romanian and foreign press corps.

Showing that bilateral economic and financial-banking business started in the early 1950 and that it culminated in 1974 when the branch was created, the American businessman said that one of the primary goals of that branch was to enhance trade to and from Romania. "The tenth anniversary of the branch", said John R. Torell, "commemorates a successful commercial business and the conversations that we have had with your various ministries would lead us to feel positive about the future of our business with Romania. Our volume of business is continuously enhancing", he added, "and we have confidence as a lender in the country, (...) [preceding marks as received] in its government which works at this point in time to solve its debt problem".

In conclusion, John R. Torell, president of the "Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company" underscored that, in that respect, Romania's Government had made excellent progress over the last few years, and reduced part of its external debt, and he expressed his hop that it would be further reduced in the future. "We as a private bank," he said, "find it appropriate to further work with Romania, and we think that our confidence in your country has been borne true".

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER FUWA VISITS

AU151738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1621 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- On June 15 in the afternoon, a delegation of the Japan Communist Party (JCP), led by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the JCP, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as by RCP activists.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU161711 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] led by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, which is on a visit in our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The guest extended warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Kenjy Myamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee. Expressing thanks for the greetings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guests to convey warm greetings to Comrade Kenjy Myamoto, as well as wishes for success in his entire activity.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides briefed each other on the activity and concerns of the RCP and the JCP and exchanged views on the development of relations between the two parties, on certain aspects of the international political situation, and of the communist and workers movement. During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and JCP. They stressed that relations between the two parties, based on complete equality, confidence, and mutual understanding, and on respect for each party's right to independently formulate its domestic and foreign policy, its strategy, and revolutionary tactics in conformity with the concrete conditions in each country, have made a significant contribution to the assertion of those principles in the international communist and workers movement, and in relations with the democratic and progressive forces everywhere.

The two sides also stressed the importance of the documents concluded between the two parties at the summit level for developing relations of cooperation between the RCP and JCP. They also exchanged extensive views on certain aspects of the current international situation. They expressed deep concern about the unprecedented scope of the arms race, especially of the nuclear arms race, that poses a grave danger for the peace and the existence of all peoples, and that threatens the existence of life on our planet itself.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the two sides stressed that it is necessary to do everything to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western countries and to stop the application of nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and to bring about the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva in order to reach an agreement that will lead to the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and subsequently to the elimination of any kind of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, including Asia.

The RCP secretary general and the chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee stressed that under the current conditions it is more than ever necessary for all states, for all peoples, and all those who love life to unite their efforts and to act with determination to halt the arms race, to bar the road to a nuclear catastophe, and to the destruction of the world. In this context, they stressed the need for peoples and peace movements in Europe and throughout the world to do all they can to defend man's basic right to life, freedom, and peace.

Within the exchange of views, the two sides stressed that in the current very grave and complex international circumstances it is necessary to act with great determination to eliminate the use and threat of force in interstate relations and to solve all conflicts in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations alone. During the talk, the two sides stressed the close link existing between disarmament and development and emphasized the importance of achieving a new international, economic order, of eliminating the wide gaps that deparate rich and poor countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Tetsuzo Fuwa stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties as an essential condition for uniting all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces in their struggle for social progress and peace in the world.

At the same time, they emphasized the need to develop cooperation and collaboration between the communist and workers parties and the socialist, social democratic parties, and other democratic and progressive forces. This constitutes a historic requirement and is in keeping with the desires for peace, friendship, progress, and cooperation of all nations, and in keeping with their desire for achieving a better and more just worl

During the talk, the two sides expressed their conviction that the fruitful exchange of views and experience that took place on this occasion will contribute to strengthening relations between the RCP and the JCP, and between the two countries and peoples. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Leaves Bucharest

AU181851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1984 -- A delegation of the JCP led by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the JCP, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on Monday, June 18. At their departure from the Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

AU151859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- On Friday, June 15, President Nicolae Ceauscu of Romania received Michael J. Wilson, ambassador of Australia in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania. A talk was held on the occasion, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

LIGHT INDUSTRY TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION, QUALITY

AU141127 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1984 -- The Romanian light industry will further develo this year by improving its production structure and the quality of products, and by ensuring a 9.5 percent degree of raw materials capitalization. Investment in this bran of the Romanian economy pursues the fulfilment of its priority tasks: higher capitaliz tion of local raw materials, introduction of new manufacture technologies, turning to best account or reusables.

So far, the light industry produced this year 135,000 sq.m. of flax and hemp fibres, 608,000 sq.m.of wool and wool-type fabrics and 671,000 sq.m. of silk fabrics. Planned tasks with textile ready-mades were topped 9.4 percent, i.e. about 900 million lei. The Romanian light industry produces today 150,000 articles or so and holds an importan place in the national economy. The Romanian state invested almost 25 billion lei in the light industry over the previous five-year plan period. Due to steady investment, the annual growth rate in the light industry is of 9 percent, and its production is at present 25 times larger than in 1950.

As a matter of fact, results scored in the previous five-year plan period, prove that the light industry supplies a wide range of consumer goods to meet the Romanian's consumption needs and export requests. For the period ahead, most of the raw materials needed by this sector are to be secured from autochthonous sources.

Small economic units will be set up to provide conditions for the diversification of sorts, for the development of the small-scale production, a rational use of manpower and the economic development of rural localities about to become towns.

Consumer goods produced by the Romanian light industry -- ready-mades for men and women, knitwear, linen, sportswear, footwear, glasswear, carpets -- are sold in over 93 countries with rich traditions in these domains: West Germany, France, Italy, England, United States, Egypt, Algeria, Lebanon and others.

GORJ COAL MINING IMPORTANT TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AU141823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

["Gorj -- Romania's Most Important Coal Field" -- AGERPRES headline; all tonnage figures given are metric]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1984 -- Nearly three quarters of Romania's steam coal production is provided at present by the Gorj coal field in the homonymous country extending in western Romania. Known in the past as one of the least developed zones in the country, now owing to its extractive industry, the Gorj County has come to play a most important part in the effort the Romanian state is making to provide the country's self-sufficiency in point of energy. The fact is significant in this respect that over the last year alone more than 27 million tons of coal were extracted from the Gorj field. Some 40 million tons are planned to be extracted this year, production being expected to amount to 60 million tons by 1990.

Enhancing the coal production has been turned viable owing to a wide investment programme aiming at development and up-dating of the extractive units existing in that zone and at commissioning new enterprises for extraction of the "black gold". Over the last two decades alone 19 billion lei turned inter alia into highly efficient equipment for extraction and processing of coal. 1,400 and 2,000 cum./hour bucket wheel excavators are in operation in the area, made by the Romanian machine-building industry, their technical standard being just as high as that of the best such machines in the world. Enterprises have been developed for production of mining equipment and an industrial central has been set up in Timisoara to coordinate efforts made on a national plane to provide a strong technical and material base to the extractive industry. The effect of modernizing extractive technologies in the coal industry can be seen in the average production per worker that has amounted to 1,307 tons/year, as to only 273 some 20 years ago.

Capitalization of the rich steam coal deposits in the zone has led to major changes in the economic structure of the entire country. Large coal-burning stations have been built at Rovinari -- currently the largest in the country, and at Turceni -- partially commissioned. The Gorj miners send over 70,000 tons of coal to the two stations daily, helping the generation of nearly 15 per cent of the country's electric power; this placed the county on the leading position as a supplier of electric power in Romania.

The Gorj supplies not only coal and energy. At present it has a strong, modern, mainly mining-oriented industry. A great combine turns out rubber parts at Tirgu Jiu, operating alongside an enterprise for mining equipment and another one for repair; large construction-assembly plants for mining equipment run at Motru and Rovinari, which did not exist two decades ago. As only but natural, the economic development of the zone triggered changes in the urban development plane. In recent years new urban localities virtually have been built, among them the towns of Motru -- 25,000 inhabitants, and Rovinari. Further localities in that country are about to become urban centres.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE CHAIRMAN VISITS BELGRADE

LD181726 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Radovan Makic, U.S. Federal Reserve System board chairman Paul A. Volcker arrived in Belgrade today, Monday.

During the visit, Volcker will have talks with his hosts on the international economic and financial situation. A major part of the talks will be devoted to current monetar and financial trends, the interest and exchange rates policies, the functioning of the market and the role of international financial organizations.

Volcker and Yugoslav officials are expected to exchange views also on the problem of indebtedness. The promotion of cooperation between Yugoslav and U.S. financial and banking institutions will also be on the agenda.

DIZDAREVIC IN LUXEMBOURG FOR TALKS WITH EEC

LD180658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade today for Luxembourg where it wil take part in the second session of the Council for Yugoslav-EEC Cooperation. Ljubomir Baban, member of the Federal Executive Council, is also in the delegation.

The session of the Council for Yugoslav-EEC Cooperation is being held at the foreign ministers level. Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic will preside over the session. Th EEC delegation will be led by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Discussions With Cheysson

LD181302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Luxembourg, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Claude Cheysson, the presiding minister of the EEC Ministerial Council, had a meeting this morning with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, during which prolonged and cordial talks were held.

It is understood that the forthcoming session of the Council for SFRY-EEC Cooperation, which starts at noon today, was discussed in greater detail. Both sides expressed the satisfaction with the way preparations for the session were conducted, stating that they expect the results of the session to increasingly reflect successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community. It is also understood that on this occ sion some outstanding concrete questions of principal and political importance for further development of mutual relations were also brought up.

Claude Cheysson and Raif Dizdarevic discussed the state of bilaterial relations betwee Yugoslavia and France, as well as some topical international issues.

Communique Released

LD181955 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Luxembourg, June 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community (EEC) member-countries have decided to promote their mutual cooperation, especially in industry, agriculture, transport, science and technology. The above is stated in a communique released here today, Monday, at the end of the second session of the Council for Yugoslavia-EEC Cooperation.

The two sides have decided soon to open talks on renewing the financial part of the general agreement on mutual cooperation. In the talks, as expected, the amount of the EEC credits for development projects in Yugoslavia through the end of the decade are to be specified. The talks on renewing the general agreement on trade cooperation will, as agreed, be put off temporarily until the admission of Spain and Portugal to the community.

The main problem involved concerns agricultural products. Greece's entry into the EEC has cost Yugoslavia several hundred million dollars because its baby-beef meat exports to Greece were suspended. The problem was among those discussed today, but no headway was made.

The setting up of a special commission for the promotion of industrial, agricultural, scientific and technological cooperation has been agreed. Agreement has also been reached on convening an ad hoc commission for social welfare questions.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic stressed at the council session that the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme rested, among other things, on Yugoslavia's further opening to cooperation with foreign partners. Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia's high trade deficit with the countries of the community should not be solved through reducing imports but by increasing possibilities for a further growth of Yugoslav exports. He pointed out that the stable development of relations between Yugoslavia and the community should be based on long-term joint interests and on raising cooperation to a higher level.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary called for an urgent solution to the problem of international debts and stressed that both creditors and debtors must find "long-term global and concrete solutions in the mutual interests." E.C. Ministerial Council president, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, expressed understanding for the Yugoslav stands and stressed the interest of the European "Ten" in further promoting cooperation with Yugoslavia.

NO OFFICIAL MOSCOW REACTION TO REAGAN OFFER

LD171735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 17 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union has not yet officially reacted to a statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan made three days ago that he was ready for an unconditional meeting with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko at any time.

In recent months, Reagan's statements have always met with negative response from Moscow. Observers here say that Moscow is delaying an answer in order to study the offer more closely. However, the prevailing assessment here is that the delay does not promise any major turnaround in the sharp conflict between the two countries and their blocs.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S WEST EUROPEAN VISIT SUCCESSFUL

LD181934 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croati 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] In our foreign political commentary we are talking about the success of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visits to West European countries. Zhao Ziyang and the people to whom he spoke in West Europe have agreed to consolidate and extend existing cooperation in the economic and foreign political spheres. Milika Sundic is speaking:

[Sundic] China has managed to come closer to Europe not only economically, which was the basic aim of Zhao Ziyang's visits to France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark Norway and Italy, but politically as well. In all six countries which he visited Zhao Ziyang was accepted as a welcomed person to discuss things, in which respect the fact should be stressed in particular that the Chinese premier shied away from anything which in any quarter whatever could arouse suspicion concerning his West European tour.

During his Milan press conference Zhao Ziyang said that friendly relations between a united and strong Europe and the PRC were a very significant factor for the preservation of the stability and peace in the world and for limiting rivalry between the two superpowers. This view of Europe and of cooperation with it was accepted by everyone talking to the Chinese premier.

As early as the beginning of his European tour and especially in his noted speech in the French parliament Zhao Ziyang accurately pinpointed China's position vis-a-vis the position of West Europe in modern world. By encouraging the economic and also the military strengthening of Europe and its political unity Zhao Ziyang in fact reiterated the well-known thesis of China that only a strong and united Europe could influence current international developments, of course in a positive sense.

What was noticed was also Zhao Ziyang's advocacy of a dialogue between the superpowers on disarmament and on other controversial problems. As indeed in other statements of a political nature, although he did not make too many and unless there was an occasion to do so, the Chinese premier strictly adhered to China's basic orientation that political contacts and consolidation of economic cooperation on an equal footing are the only way out of the impasse in which the world finds itself, and this applies especially to relations between the superpowers.

With these statements Zhao Ziyang, as someone has well put it, has won over his West European interlocutors convincing them that China is sincerely devoted to peace and equal international cooperation, that is to say that it is not building its position in the world on contradictions and conflicts between the great powers but on its clear concept of the indivisibility of world peace.

Although on this occasion he visited only six West European countries, bypassing, to give an example, Great Britain and the Federal Republic, by visiting the Brussels EEC headquarters, Zhao Ziyang had an opportunity to take stock of the opportunities of China's economic cooperation with the EEC as a whole. The results of any arrangements that may have been made are not known, but it is assumed that they go well beyond the present level of economic cooperation. Zhao Ziyang had plenty to offer to West Europe which only now had a real opportunity to acquire a complete picture of the Chinese market, not unlike Japan and the United States which admittedly will be hard to catch up with, but which, with a little more effort, West Europe can successfully follow.

A more complete assessment of his visit to West European countries need not be sought beyond what Zhao Ziyang himself said at the end of his tour: I came with the desire to strengthen friendly cooperation, to extend economic relations and to support peace in the world, which is also the desire of West European governments and peoples. In other words, the Chinese premier's West European tour was successful and mutually useful in every respect.

TANJUG KILLS ITEMS ON USSR TOURIST CANCELLATIONS

Arrangements Not Suitable

LD181342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 18 Jun 84

[TANJUG English at 1315 GMT on 18 June transmits the following, pertaining to this item: "Please kill rpt kill TANJUG news item 8, headlined: 'Soviet Union Cancels Arrangements With Yugoslavia.' Thank you. TANJUG"]

[Text] Moscow, June 18 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet State Tourist Committee has informed all Yugoslav tourist agencies that it has cancelled all tourist arrangements for Soviet visitors to Yugoslavia. The committee did not explain this unexpected decision. Up to now, the Soviet side has made no complaints about these arrangements.

After official talks with Yugoslav Tourist Agency representatives, the committee is expected to "clarify the matter" at the end of the month. The Soviets did not ask Yugoslav agencies to stop sending their customers to the Soviet Union.

In a statement to TANJUG's correspondent, head of the Soviet committee Rudolf Kalantarov said however that the decision did not mean a total cancellation but only suspension of "certain routes". He said that some groups of Soviet tourists taking holidays on the Yugoslav Adriatic coast travel by air to Belgrade and then by coach to their destination, which does not suit the Soviet side. It could be presumed that such programmes, which include visits to some important places enroute, are not in keeping with the purpose for which the Soviet Union is sending its citizens on tourist visits to Yugoslavia.

Contracts Renegotiated

LD181424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 18 Jun 84

[TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1357 GMT on 18 June carries a service message "withdrawing" this item, and adds: "Later we will carry a more complete report. TANJUG."]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- The USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism has informed all Yugoslav tourist agencies that it is canceling holiday arrangements and programs for Soviet citizens to Yugoslavia. It is understood that the first contract to be canceled was with Putnik travel agency, which in the second half of this year was to bring 2,000 tourists from the USSR to Yugoslavia. Soon afterward all other Yugoslav agencies received identical telex messages informing them that the Soviet foreign tourism organization, Intourist, will stop sending groups to Yugoslavia.

The message from Moscow contains no explanation for this unexpected step. Moscow representatives of our travel agencies have been taken by surprise, since until now the Soviet side has not complained about the reception of its tourists in Yugoslavia.

It is understood that our business representatives and officials of the Committee for Foreign Tourism are envisaging new negotiations as a result of the newly created situation. Intourist has not asked the Yugoslav agencies to cancel trips by our tourists to the USSR and one-way travels will probably continue. The USSR Committee for Foreign Tourism is not willing to give any explanation for this move, since they expect that at the end of this month, after official negotiations with the representatives of Yugoslav tourist agencies, "things will become clearer."

Contrary to the content of the message sent from Moscow to our agencies, Rudolf Kalantarov, head of the Yugoslav Department of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, said that this is not a question of general cancellation of arrangements but only of "individual itineraries." We envisage that at the end of June we will start new negotiations with your representatives, Kalantarov told the TANJUG Moscow correspondent. During the negotiations all present contracts and their implementation will be examined and then it will be established which of the existing programs will remain valid.

Kalantarov said that the Soviet side does not consider individual itineraries organized by our agencies for Soviet tourists after they arrive by plane in Belgrade suitable. Although all details were agreed upon and coordinated as early as autumn of last year during negotiations on tourist exchanges, it is possible that some programs do not correspond to what the Soviet side expects when it sends its citizens to our country. For instance, some groups of Soviet tourists do not fly to the Adriatic coast but are taken there by coach with stopovers in several places.

Representatives of our business organizations which are represented by our tourist agencies in Moscow expect that talks with the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism will clarify the reasons behind this one-sided move.

Action Without Precedent

LD181526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 18 Jun 84

[TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1357 GMT on 18 June carries a service message "withdrawing" this item, and adds: "Later we will carry a more complete report. TANJUG."]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- In connection with the news from Moscow about the cancellation of tourist arrangements a meeting was held today in the business community of tourist organizations of associated labor at which surprise was expressed at the decision made by the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, especially since reasons for it were not given. It was agreed that a delegation of the business community should travel to Moscow to clarify the whole situation.

According to previously concluded contracts, 52,000 Soviet tourists were to visit Yugoslavia this year. The cancellation of arrangements will affect 24,000 visitors. Officials in the business community stressed that the Soviet partners had no objections to the quality of our arrangements or the itineraries organized for groups of tourists from the Soviet Union.

On their side, our tourist agencies are fulfilling their contractual obligations toward their partners from the Soviet Union. In line with the contracts, in the first 6 months of this year they were going to organize visits by 10,000 Yugoslav tourists to the USSR. This figure has already been surpassed.

The decision to cancel tourist arrangements, which by the way it has been made is without precedent in the otherwise sound cooperation between the two countries in this field, will affect the following organizations: Jugoturs, Putnik, Kompas, Ineks-Turist, General-Turist, and Jat [Yugoslav Air Transport].

POLISARIO LEADER, DELEGATION ARRIVE 18 JUNE

LD181907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro] front, headed by front secretary-general and president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Mohamed Abdelaziz, arrived in Yugoslavia today, Monday, at the invitation of president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Dr Marjan Rozic.

Initial talks between the two delegations opened immediately on the Polisario delegation's arrival. Greeting the guests, Marjan Rozic described the visit as a result of several years of successful cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and Polisario and an expression of support and solidarity of the Yugoslav political organisation with the largest membership with the heroic and hard struggle of the Western Sahara people.

The two delegations stated concern with the dangerous deterioration of the international situation. Special attention in the talk was devoted to tensions in northwestern Africa, largely caused by disregard for the resolutions of the UN and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) relating to the quest for a just and lasting solution to the conflict in the Western Sahara.

TOURISTS TO ROMANIA REMINDED OF CURRENCY RULES

LD182041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jun (TANJUG) Yugoslav tourists who want to visit Romania under their own steam without the intermediary services of tourist agencies must exchange $10 at the border crossing for every day of stay. A group of Yugoslav tourists was reminded of this regulation last night by Romanian officials at the Stamora-Moravita border crossing. Most of them then desisted from further journey and turned back.

In connection with this, the TANJUG correspondent made enquiries with the Ministry of Tourism where he was told that nothing had changed for Yugoslav tourists under the regulations now valid. However, the Finance Ministry has confirmed that this commitment has been in existence for 7 years, and that it is applicable for both Yugoslav tourists and for tourists from all "hard currency" countries.

All those arriving within the framework of local border trade, people traveling on official business and close relatives of the people living and working in Romania, accompanied by an appropriate certificate, are exempt from the commitment to change $10 for every day of stay. This in fact means that the regulation had not been cancelled, as was thought, but that it was not always strictly applied.

YUGOSLAV CLUBS IN SWEDEN TO PROTEST TV PROGRAM

LD180345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, June 17 (TANJUG) -- The Swedish television programme "Aktuelt" is of late with growing frequency being used as a mean of political manipulation and propaganda against Yugoslavia.

The above is the conclusion of a meeting of the council of 132 Yugoslav clubs' union in Sweden. The council will request a constructive talk with the Swedish television management in endeavours to put an end to the programme policy aimed against Yugoslavia and its citizens.

The reason for the protest of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in Sweden was the recently shown "Aktuelt" programme in which emigres from Yugoslavia who live in other countries participated.

TRIAL OF 10 IRREDENTISTS CONDUCTED IN PRISTINA

LD181631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial began today before the bench of five of the district court in Pristina, presided over by Imer Osaj, of a group of 10 people who operated from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The following are in the dock: Bajram Ajeti, a legal adviser; Ismet Begoli and Serif Konjufci, Pristina television journalists; Bajrus Behrami, a ticket collector; Kadri Lugaljiju, a student; Avdi Djata, a history teacher; Ali Ajeti, a high school graduate; Sabri Hamiti, unemployed; Saban Muljoli, unemployed; and Hamit Hamiti, a machine engineer.

With the exception of Serif Konjufci all the defendants are from Podujevo and its surrounding district and they are all aged 26-30 years.

The first six defendants are charged with the hostile act of association for the sake of enemy activity, while the remaining four are charged with enemy propaganda. As tated in the indictment, the underground activity of this group, whose pompous title was the Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo, began in 1981. It was set up on the initiative of Mustafa Dzemajlj, also a Pristina television journalist, who is at large, and defendants Bajram Ajeti, Ismet Begoli and Serif Konjufci were its first members. They received propaganda material of enemy content from Mustafa Dzemajlj, having first established in mutual contacts and talks that the slogan Kosovo -- a Republic" "was a justified demand of the people" and that it should be propagated until its ultimate implementation.

In addition to copying the received pamphlets, the above three defendants themselves wrote pamphlets, copied them in as many as 1,000 copies and, with the help of other members, disseminated them, mostly in the villages in the vicinity of Podujevo.

This underground activity continued until 1983 when they were arrested. The basic strategy was to set up new "cells" on the "troika" pattern linked between themselves. Some of them collaborated with groups of a different name, such as the Movement for the Socialist Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. One of the troikas consisting of Ismet Begoli, Bajram Ajeti and Musa Jupoli, agreed to pay a monthly membership of 200 dinars each. For instance, first defendant Bajram Ajeti proposed that the members of the Movement for Albanian Republic be armed and from Mustafa Lapastica, member of this organization, he received hand grenades which he then passed on to another member, Nuhi Berisa. With Ajeti acting as an intermediary Berisa also acquired an automatic rifle.

Bajram Ajeti admitted all this in the hearing today with the result that all his previous tirades to the effect that this group had only worked for the formation of the Republic of Kosovo within the framework of Yugoslavia by peaceful means and methods easily fell by the board. The first three defendants cross-examined today in fact clearly admitted the objective of their group -- the establishment of an artificial entity, the Kosovo Republic, to be joined to the Province of Kosovo, as they clearly stated, also by those parts of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, of southern parts of Serbia and of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro inhabited by the Albanians. Allegedly they were not in favor of Kosovo joining Albania, but only for a Kosovo Republic within the framework of Yugoslavia by invoking, in so doing, the SFRY Constitution and by interpreting it as they saw fit.

These three defendants added to this interpretation also the strategy to arrive at this objective: What they planned was the formation of "cells" which were subsequently to grow into "operative headquarters" to be headed each by a commander, deputy commander and a political commissar. These "cells" would have grown into "brigades" which in a specific moment "with armed revolution" would have brought about the republic.

Interest attaches also to some other details outlined by the defendants during the investigation which throw a more penetrating light on the masked objectives of the irredentists. For instance, members of this group of Marxists-Leninists took their oath in front of the national flag and the pictures of the historic leaders of Marxism -- Marx, Engels and Lenin, but pictures of Stalin and Enver Hoxha were there as well. True, they did not admit that a photograph of the last person was in the locality where the swearing-in-ceremony took place, but they admitted that they had membership cards with Enver Hoxha's photographs and quotations from his works.

They said that they were "sorry" that the Serbs and Montenegrins were emigrating, but they were firmly in favor of a republic comprising all the Albanians. Former journalist Ismet Begoli, to give an example, "did not understand" the question put to him in Serbo-Croatian by the official lawyer, but with his friend Sefir Konjufci took great pains to show that "he was not" against brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. So the mask of these people kept slipping, and behind it there remained a clear objective: the destruction of this country under the "willy-nilly" irredenta system.

The hearing will be continued with the cross-examination of other defendants.

Sentences Handed Down

LD190953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Summary] Pristina, 19 June (TANJUG) -- The 5-member bench of the Pristina District Court, presided over by Imer Osaj, late last night passed sentences ranging from 3 to 12 years imprisonment on members of the enemy group calling itself the Group of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo, which for 3 years had engaged in underground activity from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Ismet Begoli, a Pristina TV journalist, was sentenced to 12 years and Bajrus Behrami, a Kosovo ticket collector, to 10 years imprisonment. Serif Konjufci, also a former Pristina TV journalist, Kadri Lugaliju, a student, and Avdi Djata, a history teacher, were sentenced to 8 years imprisonment each. For the criminal act of enemy propaganda Ali Ajeti, a high school graduate, was sentenced to 5 years; Sabri Hamiti and Saban Muljoli, both unemployed, to 4 years, and Hamit Hamiti, a machine engineer, to 3 years imprisonment.

In addition the court passed on Ismet Begoli, Serif Konjufci and Hamit the protective measure of banning them from exercising their profession for a period of 5 years after they have served their sentence.

On the first defendant Bajram Ajeti, a lawyer, who was the "secretary" and one of the founders of the group, a security measure was passed calling for treatment in a neuropsychiatric hospital of a closed type for an unlimited period of time since it has been confirmed that he suffers from paranoid schizophrenia.

TRIAL OF 14 ALBANIANS OPENS IN PEC, KOSOVO

AU181931 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] In the regional court of Pec today the trial started of a group of 14 accused of crimes against the territorial integrity of our country. The organizers of the group are the students Adem Graboci, Rexhep Kelmendi and Zenel Kadrija. Their collaborators are the students Xhemal Sekaku, Vehbi Fetahu, (Dem Fetahu) Avdi Abdimetaj, Isa Hasanmetaj, Musa Acani, Shykri Dyle and the peasants Muharrem Fetahu, Myftar Fetahu, Nderim Maliqi, and Adem Kelmendi. They are accused by the public prosecutor, among other things, of forming an enemy group inspired by the movement for Kosovo as a republic and by the extremist Albanian emigrees outside the country. Their tasks were to increase membership in the group and to organize a commemoration of the [1981] Albanian demonstration in Kosovo. Today the questioning of the organizers of this aggressive group started and tomorrow the others will be questioned.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON HEALTH OF FASTING DETAINEES

LD141737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- As announced in Belgrade today, Milan Nikolic, Vladimir Mijatovic and Pavlusko Imsirovic have been in detention since 25 May and the condition of their health since they were transferred to the Belgrade District Court's hospital after refusing to take food is satisfactory. The accused have been enabled, in accordance with the law, to receive visits from their defense lawyers and relatives.

The full text of the announcement reads:

"On 25 May 1984 the investigating judge of the Belgrade District Court passed a decision authorizing investigation proceedings against and the detention of Milan Nikolic, born in Belgrade in 1947, permanently residing in Zemun, sociologist; Vladimir Mijatovic, born in Trebinje in 1946, permanently residing at Novi Beograd, student, without permanent employment; and Pavlusko Imsirovic, born at Banovici in 1948, permanently residing in Belgrade, student, also without permanent employment. Investigation proceedings were instituted because of justified suspicion that they had committed the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity under Article 136, in connection with the criminal act of causing counterrevolutionary threat to the social order under Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code. These three persons have already previously been sentenced for criminal acts of the same kind. At the same time investigation proceedings were instituted for the same criminal act against and detention ordered of Gordan Jovanovic, born in Kraljevo in 1961, permanently residing in Kraljevo, temporarily residing in Belgrade, who is at large and wanted by the authorities.

"As the public has already been informed, investigation proceedings were instituted against and detention ordered on 9 May 1984 of Miodrag Milic, born in Pirot in 1929, permanently residing in Belgrade, economist, and Dragomir Olujic, born in Sivac, in the municipality of Kula in 1949, political scientist, because of justified suspicion that they had committed the criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code. With regard to these two the investigation has in the meantime also been extended to cover the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity under Article 136 in connection with Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

"In accordance with the investigating judge's instruction, the accused -- Milan Nikolic, Vladimir Mijatovic and Pavlusko Imsirovic -- were moved to the Belgrade District Court's hospital on 29 May because they refused to take food. At the time of their admission to hospital their health condition was satisfactory. The accused Milan Nikolic started taking food normally again on 30 May 1984, while the accused Mijatovic and Imsirovic continued to adhere to their decision not to take food until their detention had been discontinued. According to information received from the hospital, the detained men are provided with all the necessary medical care and the appropriate method of feeding is being applied. Their general health condition continues to be satisfactory and they are under constant medical supervision. All the accused have been able to receive visits from their defense lawyers and relatives in accordance with the law.

"The investigation continues."

KOSOVO LC HOLOS CONFERENCE ON POOR EXPORTS

LD182221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- During the past 3 years exports from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were not only below plan but lower in relation to every preceding year. Apart from other difficulties confronting the exports from Kosovo, this in itself was a sufficient reason to find this problem on the agenda at the conference of the Communists employed in the organizations and institutions concerned with this matter. The conference was held in Pristina today on the initiative of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. Ali Sukrija, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the work of the conference.

In the quest to discover the reasons for these deviations from export plans it was proceeded first from the unfavorable economic structure of Kosovo which was responsible for the fact that a part of its products was uncompetitive and unacceptable for exports because of the low prices obtaining on the the world market and because, on the other hand, these products are mainly slated for domestic production [as received]. This was also mainly responsible for the unfavorable structure of the exports themselves in which the products for reproduction and those requiring a lower level of processing predominate, while consumer products are relatively insignificant.

However, it was stressed at the conference that not all advantages offered by the Kosovo economy had been used, and in particular the demand had not been met to restructure the economy to its own raw materials basis. Attention was drawn to the still applied practice whereby the resources from the federal fund for the faster development of Kosovo are slated by bypassing the agreed investment policy. In addition, the appropriate organizations of associated labor in the province have no income-based links with work collectives exporting final products with inbuilt components of Kosovo manufacturers which considerably reduces their share in the distribution of foreign currency inflow.

Critical remarks were heard particularly with regard to the foreign trade organization and network which was said to be fragmented, without proper links, inefficient, and irrational. The practice is untenable, it was noted, whereby it is difficult to obtain an insight into the business operations of our missions abroad as was the case, to give an example, with the Kosovo GMBH firm in Munich. This firm, set up by Eksimkos in Pristina for the first time in over a decade brought some profit into our country, but that amounted to a mere DM15,000. It was stressed that an insight should be obtained also into the business operations of the missions of the Kosovo Associated Bank, especially as regards the foreign currency funds collected from our citizens temporarily employed abroad. For this reason a thorough reorganization of this network was requested and so was a reexamination of its rationale and its redirection to the developing countries.

The meeting also discussed the high rate of indebtedness of the Kosovo economy and the pronounced illiquidity of the banks. The responsibility of all factors in the implementation of the tasks stemming from the long-term stabilization program was insisted on.

KOSOVO BAR URGES LEGALITY, CONSTITUTIONALITY

LD182132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Political action is an irreplaceable factor for the overall stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, but more consistent implementation of constitutionality and legality is required for that. This, in a nutshell, is the basic message from the consultative meeting today on constitutionality and legality in the function of political and economic stabilization in Kosovo organized by the bar association and by the association for the constitutional-legal and political system in the province.

In his introductory address Professor Dr Kurtes Salihu said that despite the achieved results, many shortcomings and deformations are still present and they are a reflection of the still inadequate respect for the Constitution and for the laws.

In our province in the past we came up against -- and in individual segments and environments we today still come up against -- various manifestations of violation of constitutionality and legality. This, Dr Salihu stressed, relates to various forms of violation of freedoms, rights, dignity, and man's personality in general and to the infringment of national sentiments which serve as a method of activity of Albanian nationalists and other enemies. Our organs, he added, must operate even more efficiently in uncovering more rapidly and in bringing to justice the perpetrators of enemy activity and in so doing ensure complete security for members of all nations and nationalities, peace, order, and security for the citizens.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY ON EXPORTS, ALBANIAN ATTACKS

LD181737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- All the indices on cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and neighboring countries indicate that not all opportunities have been taken advantage of, although interest for more all-round and better organized cooperation does exist. This was stated in the debate at a session of the Serbian Presidency, chaired by Dusan Ckrebic.

Data from the opening report by Slavko Zecevic, president of the republican Social Council for Foreign Relations, may serve to illustrate this viewpoint. The Socialist Republic of Serbia, he said, by developing various forms of direct cooperation, makes a considerable contribution to realizing Yugoslav cooperation with neighbors in all spheres. Last year the Serbian economy had a 35-percent share of Yugoslavia's economic relations with neighboring countries. In the first 3 months of this year there has been a noticeable trend toward a certain rise in exports and decline in imports, so that in foreign trade the Serbian economy has shown a surplus and covered imports by exports by 110 percent. The most important partners of the Socialist Republic of Serbia among neighboring countries are Italy, Hungary and Austria.

The fact that our country has managed, even in exacerbated international circumstances, to maintain and in a certain sense to promote its relations with the majority of neighboring countries, is evidence that the policy of developing good-neighborly relations is the sole alternative, Zecevic said.

Zecevic also pointed out that in the context of the international competition between the great powers and their blocs, the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo represent a painful spot in Yugoslavia's international situation, integrity and security. Albania's involvement in these events and its greater Albanian policy and territorial pretensions against the SFRY potentially open up scope for interference by the great powers and certain neighbors in regard to our country and in regard to Albania.

Without Tito, with the domestic economic difficulties with which we as a country are now confronted, we are obliged in our international activity to be more strict in assessing our successes and more critical in perceiving errors. Today more than ever before, Zecevic stressed, we need democratically agreed, unified standpoints and a coordinated approach on the part of all subjects in the country, as well as more effective manifestation of unity and consistent respect for what has been agreed. The incessant and fierce hostile attacks by the Albanian leadership upon the Serbian people, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Serbian leadership, for instance, are not a campaign that should be resisted by Serbia alone, since relations with Albania cannot be the affair of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia alone.

Continuing his speech, Zecevic said in respect of relations with Albania that these relations are hampered by the fact that Albania is conducting a soundly organized anti-Yugoslav propaganda campaign in addition to international diplomatic activity, and is striving to intrigue and support irredentist sabotage and terrorist actions.

Owing to the well-known disputed issues, political relations with Bulgaria continue to be difficult. Speaking about this, Zecevic recalled that Bulgaria is preparing its own view of the history of the Balkans and of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Since we have virtually no books of our own on this topic, it could come about -- Zecevic warned -- that in two or three decades libraries and institutes in the world will have only Bulgarian views on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and history. The prospects for relations with Albania and Bulgaria depend on the real standpoint which these countries take in regard to the internal development, constitutional order, territorial integrity and foreign policy position of our country.